

GLASGOW CORPORATION.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF GLASGOW.

1909.

ORDERED BY THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH TO BE PRINTED.



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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1909.

SECTION I.

In preparing the present Report, some departure from the arrangement formerly adopted has been introduced. The substitution of the Ward as the unit of sanitary administration in place of the old Sanitary District made it desirable to establish for each an uniform system of vital statistics which would in time replace the data which had gradually been accumulating regarding the older districts, but the importance of which was becoming impaired by the encroachment of business premises on areas originally occupied by houses, as well as by alteration in the character of the houses and the population occupying them.

This substitution of the Ward unit was introduced in 1903, so that, inclusive of Kinning Park, we have now twenty-six areas within the City for which information is collected and tabulated on precisely similar lines to those adopted for the City itself. They are thus of the nature of a permanent record, the utility of which is likely to increase with their continuance year by year, and with the double object of unloading the text and of placing them in a position of easy reference they have been gathered together in the appendix.

Occasion, however, frequently arises of establishing comparisons between the Wards themselves, or between the City as a whole and other similar groups of population, and as these belong more properly to an annual review of administrative acts, which may have only a passing importance, they have been retained in the text of the Report.

The Local Government Board, in their circular of instructions to Medical Officers of Health, require—(a) A general account of influences and conditions injurious or dangerous to the health of the Burgh, and of the measures that, in his opinion, should be adopted for its improvement.

It has been customary in former years to preface this with a summary of the vital statistics of the year, and these are presented in the following Table:—

	Registrar General's Estimate.	Medical Officer's Estimate.
Population, ¹	872,021	800,410
Acreage, ... ..	...	12,796 ²
Persons per acre,	68.1	63.0
Number of Inhabited Houses, ... ..	...	165,215
Deaths—Number registered, ... ..	...	15,242
„ After correction for Institutions, &c., ... ..	...	14,369
Births—Number registered, ... ..	...	23,140
„ After correction, ... ..	...	23,002
Death-rate per 1,000 living—All causes,	17.5	18.0
Birth-rate per 1,000 living,	26.5	28.7
Deaths under One Year—Registered, ... ..	...	3,073
„ „ —After correction, ... ..	...	3,022
Deaths „ „ „ per 1,000 births,	133	131
Death-rate per 1,000 living from— ³		
Zymotic diseases, ... ..	...	3.2
Tuberculous diseases—		
(a) Phthisis,	1.4	2.4
(b) Others,	1.0	
Diseases of respiratory system,	2.0	4.0
Pneumonia,	2.0	
Diseases of circulatory system, ... ..	...	1.7
Diseases of nervous system, ... ..	...	1.4
Malignant diseases (cancer, &c.), ... ..	...	.8
Septic diseases, ... ..	...	.2
Violence, ... ..	...	.5
Premature births, ... ..	...	.6
All other causes, ... ..	...	3.2
All causes, ... ..	...	18.0

¹ See remarks which follow on disparity of these estimates of population, and the consequent need for caution in accepting the rates calculated thereon.

² Includes 108 acres in Kinning Park added to the City in 1905.

³ On Medical Officer's estimate of population.

POPULATION.

In former years attention has been directed to the increasing divergence in the estimates of the population by the Registrar-General and the Medical Officer respectively. From the preceding Table it will be observed that the Registrar-General's estimate as at midsummer, 1909, shows an excess of over 70,000, as compared with the estimate of the Medical Officer, as based on the number of inhabited houses. In former Reports reference has been made to the desirability of a quinquennial enumeration of the population, but there seems little likelihood of such an addition being made to the Bill now before Parliament, which makes provision for the census of next year. The need for such a quinquennial enumeration becomes the more obvious when, as has now been the case in the City for the past two years, the Medical Officer's estimate shows a decrease in the population as compared with a continuous increase by the Registrar-General. It will be well, therefore, to bear in mind that all subsequent rates must be used with caution until the next census reveals the actual number of the population. The details of the estimate based on the

inhabited houses are contained in a Report submitted to the Committee on Health, which is here reproduced:—

(A) *Population as estimated from the number of Inhabited Houses.*

Mr. Walker, City Assessor, has supplied me with the usual return of the inhabited houses within the municipality as at 1st June last, and on this the following estimate of the population for the year 1909 has been based.

The inhabited houses now number 165,215, being a decrease of 547 compared with the corresponding number for last year. Of this total, 125,368 houses are within, and 39,847 are beyond the parliamentary boundary. Within this boundary there has been a continuous decrease in the number of inhabited houses since 1904, so that now 6,065 fewer houses are occupied than in 1903. In 1904, 1906, and 1907 the number of houses added in the area beyond the parliamentary boundary exceeded the decrease within it; but in 1908 and 1909 the increase beyond has only been equal to about one-half of the decrease recorded within the area. Excluding the Burgh of Kinning Park, the movement in both areas is shown in the following table:—

GLASGOW.—INHABITED HOUSES WITHIN AND BEYOND PARLIAMENTARY BURGH IN SEVERAL YEARS (EXCLUDING KINNING PARK).

YEAR.	WITHIN.			BEYOND.		
	No.	Difference.		No.	Difference.	
		+	—		+	—
1897,	125,475	...	...	23,482	...	...
1898,	127,276	1,801	...	24,897	1,415	...
1899,	129,071	1,795	...	26,425	1,528	...
1900,	129,647	576	...	27,732	1,307	...
1901,	130,962	1,315	...	29,026	1,294	...
1902,	131,339	377	...	29,908	882	...
1903,	131,433	94	...	31,010	1,102	...
1904,	130,626	...	807	32,376	1,366	...
1905,	129,209	...	1,417	33,679	1,303	...
1906,	128,608	...	601	34,900	1,221	...
1907,	128,344	...	264	35,790	890	...
1908,	126,521	...	1,823	36,510	720	...
1909,	125,368	...	1,153	37,176	666	...

Estimating the population inhabiting these houses by the usual method, and adding thereto 22,867 persons ascertained by special census to be resident in institutions, and 1,241 persons resident on shipping in the harbour, the total population of Glasgow at midsummer, 1909, may be stated as 800,410, which is less than last year's estimate by 840. On the inhabited houses alone the decrease in population is in reality 2,501, but an increase in the institutional population, as afterwards noted, reduces the actual decrease to the figure already stated.

For several years a gradual shrinking of the rate of increase in the population was recorded, but it was in 1908 that an actual decrease occurred, and the population as now estimated is 6,391 below the estimate for 1907.

The reduction thus indicated does not, however, represent the total loss to the population during these years. During 1907 the excess of births over deaths was 9,119, and in 1908 9,321. The actual loss to the population has thus been 18,440 from excess of births, and 6,391 from reduction in population, or, together, an actual loss of 24,831 in two years.

Institutional Population.—This population, as ascertained by special census, numbered 22,867, as compared with 21,146 in 1908, 21,179 in 1907, and 20,324 in 1906. The increase of 1,721 as between 1908 and 1909 is due to the inclusion for the first time of several new institutions.

Ward Populations.—Table I. in the Appendix gives the number of inhabited houses and the estimate of population in each Ward. With the exception of Dennistoun and Cowlares, every Ward within the Parliamentary Area shows a decrease, while in the Wards added to the City in 1891 increases continue to be recorded, with the exception of Maryhill, where the rate of increase, which had undergone a considerable reduction in recent years, has now become converted, for the first time, into an actual decrease.

Kinning Park.—The number of inhabited houses in Kinning Park is 2,671, a decrease of 60 compared with the corresponding figure for 1908, while the estimate of the population is 12,742, a decrease of 286.

(B) *Population as estimated by the Registrar-General.*

The Registrar-General estimates the population of Glasgow in the middle of 1909 as 872,021 persons, an increase on his estimate for the year 1908 of 12,306. This estimate is based on the assumption that the rate of increase of 1·4 per cent., as recorded during the intercensal period 1891-1901, is still being maintained, but, when compared with the decrease of 840 already shown, represents a divergence in the estimates for the year alone of 13,146. The gross difference now, however, amounts to 71,611, and represents a difference in death-rates calculated thereon of fully 1 per thousand.

	Registrar-General's Estimate.	Medical Officer's Estimate.
Population, 1908,	859,715	801,250
„ 1909,	872,021	800,410
Increase or decrease,	+ 12,306	- 840
Percentage increase or decrease,	+ 1·4	- 0·1

The following table shows the number of inhabited houses *within* and *beyond* the Parliamentary burgh, including Kinning Park.

Year.	Municipal Area <i>within</i> Parliamentary Burgh.	Municipal Area <i>beyond</i> Parliamentary Burgh.		
		Less Kinning Park.	Kinning Park.	Including Kinning Park.
1905,	129,209	33,679	2,878	36,557
1906,	128,608	34,900	2,798	37,698
1907,	128,344	35,790	2,760	38,550
1908,	126,521	36,510	2,731	39,241
1909,	125,368	37,176	2,671	39,847

UNOCCUPIED HOUSES.

Through the courtesy of the City Assessor I am able to include a statement of the houses which were found unoccupied during the course of the Survey made by his Department during the month of June, 1909. The details for each

Ward will be found in Table II. of the Appendix. The total for the City, classified according to size, is as follows (the figures for 1908 being included):—

NUMBER OF UNOCCUPIED HOUSES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF APARTMENTS.

	1908.	1909.
One apartment,	3,989	3,451
Two apartments,	8,080	8,665
Three „	2,842	2,906
Four „	959	1,034
Five „	1,220	1,230
	17,090	17,286

LININGS GRANTED BY DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

In Table III. of the Appendix a comparative statement of the linings for new houses granted by the Dean of Guild during the year ended 31st August, 1909, which has been supplied me by the Master of Works, is reproduced. Altogether, linings were granted in respect of 1,167 houses, varying from one to six apartments, as compared with 1,028 in the preceding year.

ACREAGE.

The acreage, number of inhabited houses, and estimated population in each of the Wards, with the increase or decrease in population, compared with the census year, is contained in Appendix Table IV. The area of the City was added to, in September, by the inclusion, in terms of the Glasgow Corporation Act, 1909, of 179 acres. This area lies to the south-west of Pollokshields Ward, and has been added thereto. The calculations, however, for the present year, are based on the area as at midsummer. On a survey made during the autumn, the added area was found to contain 10 inhabited houses, with a population of about 40 persons. While, therefore, the total acreage of the City remains as in former years, it will be observed that the Ward areas have been adjusted. Occasion arose during the year to discuss this matter with the City Engineer, and he has supplied me with the adjusted figures now shown. The effect of these adjustments has been to alter slightly the number of persons per acre as at the census and in 1909.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

In the past year, according to Professor Becker, the days on which rain fell numbered 188, and the amount collected was equal to 39·17 inches, or 76 more than the average of 41 years. There were 257 days on which bright sunshine was recorded, and snow fell on 13 days.

The mean temperature exceeded the average of 41 years in the months of January, February, April, May, August, and October.

Appendix Table V., compiled from the information supplied by Professor Becker, shows the mean temperature and rainfall for each month, with the plus or minus differences compared with the average of 41 years.

MARRIAGES.

In 1909 6,399 marriages were registered in Glasgow, as compared with 7,045 in 1908. These represent rates per thousand persons living of 7·3 and 8·2 respectively, both years being considerably under any rate previously recorded. While the marriage-rate does not show the continued diminution which is associated with the birth-rate, the low rate prevailing during the past two years is no doubt associated with the industrial depression which has prevailed.

For a series of years the marriage-rate per 100,000 living has been as follows:—

1870,	980*	1896-1900,	989
1871-75,	992	1901-06,	909
1876-80,	901	1907,	885
1881-85,	937	1908,	819
1886-90,	884	1909,	734
1891-95,	895		

The practice of stating the marriage-rate in relation to the total number of persons living is not without error, and in particular it fails to reflect accurately the true rate of decrease when this is accompanied by a shrinking of the proportion of the population under or over the usual marriage ages. This shrinking is, we know, in fact occurring in the earlier years of life, and in the following Table, which is constructed on lines similar to that contained in the Report of the Registrar-General for England for 1903, page vi., it is shown that when the marriage-rate is calculated on the population at all ages a decrease of 27·0 per cent. only is shown during the last thirty-nine years; whereas when it is calculated on the unmarried and widowed female population over 15 years of age the reduction amounts to 29·0 per cent.

GLASGOW.—MEAN ANNUAL MARRIAGE-RATES.

	Calculated on Total Population at All Ages.		Calculated on the Unmarried Females and Widows aged 15 years and upwards.	
	Rate per 1,000.	Compared with Rate in 1870-72, taken as 100.	Rate per 1,000.	Compared with Rate in 1870-72, taken as 100.
1870-72	10·0	100	54·7	100
1880-82	8·8	88	50·7	93
1890-92	9·5	95	46·5	85
1900-02	9·6	96	50·9	93
1909	7·3	73	39·0	71

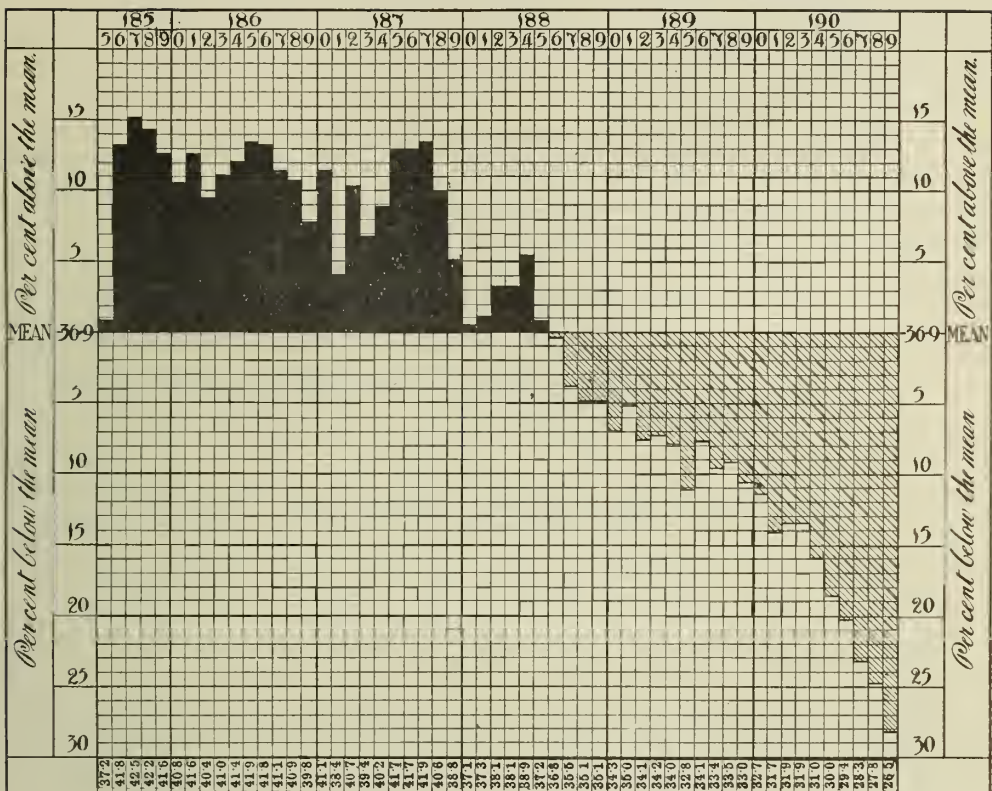
* From the Registrar-General's Annual Reports.

BIRTHS.

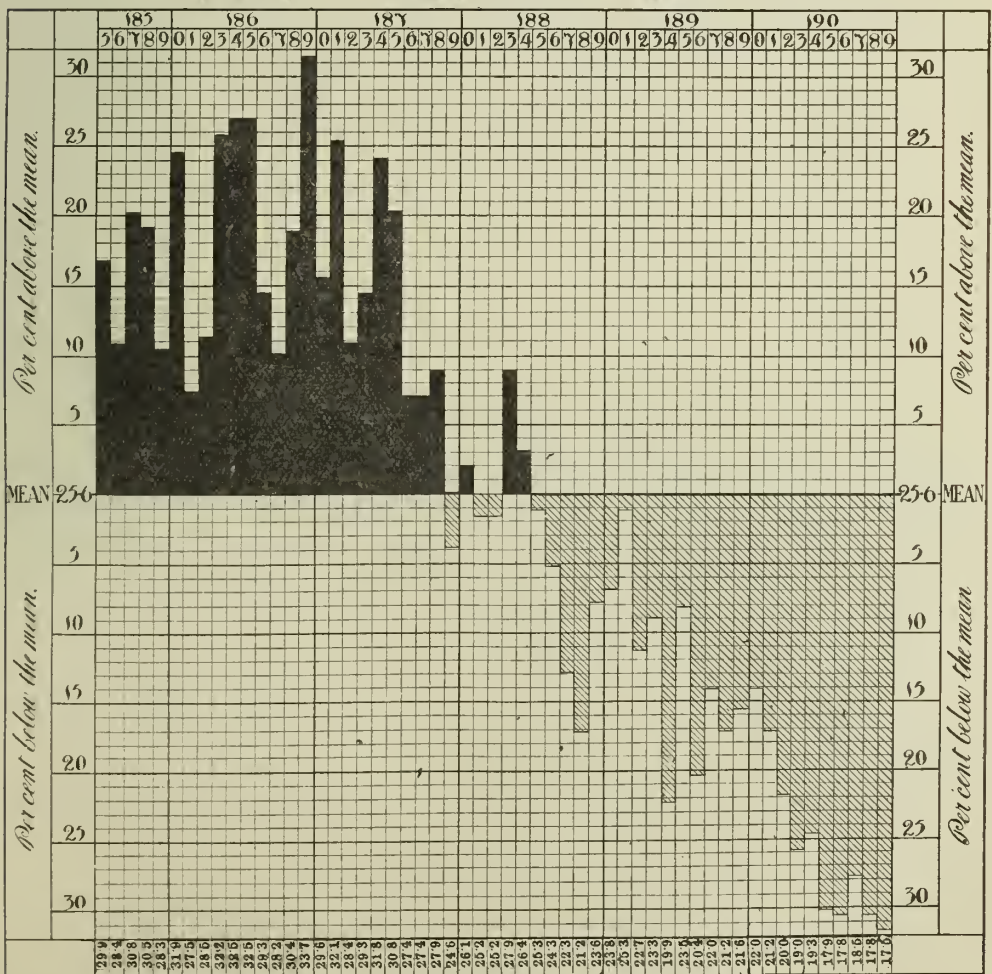
23,140 births were registered in Glasgow during the year 1909, and after deducting those not belonging to Glasgow, although born within the municipal area, and adding those born beyond the municipal area but belonging to Glasgow, there remain 23,002 births properly belonging to the City. This represents a birth-rate of 28·738 per thousand persons living, calculated on the Medical Officer's estimate of the population, as compared with 23,743 births, representing a birth-rate of 29·632 in 1908. The birth-rate is the lowest recorded, and represents a fall in the rate equal to 894 per million compared with 1908.

In the Report for last year there was inserted a Chart showing the birth-rate of the City in each year since 1855 (as recorded by the Registrar-General). The Chart is repeated for the present year, and shows the variation of the birth-rate in relation to the mean of the years 1855-1909.

GLASGOW. BIRTH-RATE 1855-1909



GLASGOW. DEATH-RATE 1855-1909



As with the marriage-rate so it is with the birth-rate when calculated over the total population, and a correction similar to that adopted in calculating the former is here introduced, save that the amended birth-rates are calculated on the number of females living between the ages of 15 and 45 years. Again there is illustration that the decrease shown in calculating the birth-rate over the whole population falls short of that which is actually occurring, and that although it is now 35 per cent. below the rate for 1870-72, when calculated on the whole population, the actual reduction amounts to 41 per cent. when calculated on the number of women at child-bearing ages.

GLASGOW.—MEAN ANNUAL BIRTH-RATE.

	Calculated as a proportion per 1,000 on Total Population at All Ages.		Calculated as a proportion per 1,000 on the Number of Women aged 15-45 years.	
	Rate per 1,000.	Compared with Rate in 1870-72, taken as 100.	Rate per 1,000.	Compared with Rate in 1870-72, taken as 100.
1870-72	40·9	100	173·5	100
1880-82	35·9	88	150·7	86
1890-92	35·2	86	125·6	72
1900-02	32·1	79	124·2	72
1909	26·5	65	102·7	59

Returning to the usual method of stating these rates, we have the following for several periods since 1871:—*

						Glasgow.	Scotland.
1871-80,	...	...	...	...	...	36·6	34·9
1881-90,	...	...	...	...	...	36·5	32·4
1891-95,	...	...	...	...	...	33·9	30·7
1896-1900,	...	...	...	...	...	33·1	30·0
1901-1905,	...	...	...	...	...	31·3	28·9
1906,	...	...	...	...	...	29·4	27·9
1907,	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	27·0
1908,	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	27·2
1909,	...	...	...	...	...	26·5	26·4

Last year attention was drawn to the fact that the birth-rate for Glasgow now barely exceeds the rate for Scotland as a whole. For the present year the rate for the City, as based upon the Registrar-General's Estimated Population and Registered Births, is practically the same as the rate for the whole country, but in view of the doubt surrounding the estimates of the population for the City, it is probable that the rate for Glasgow is understated. Based on the Medical Officer's estimate of the population, and adjusted births, the rate is equal to 28·7 per thousand living, and this is probably more accurate.

The rate exceeds 35 per 1,000 in Dalmarnock, Mile-end, Springburn, Hutchesontown, and Kinning Park; it exceeds 30 per 1,000 in Calton, Whitevale, Cowlares, Blackfriars, Anderston, Cowcaddens, Govanhill, and Maryhill, and is also above the mean for the City in Townhead and Broomielaw.

In the following comparison of the rates for several periods as between Glasgow and other towns, it will be seen that the rate for Glasgow in 1909 compares unfavourably with Liverpool and Manchester.

* The rates in these Tables are taken from the Registrar-General's Annual Reports.

	1899-1908.	1909.
Glasgow,	30·8	26·5
Edinburgh,	24·1	20·9
Dundee,	28·1	27·3
Aberdeen,	29·6	24·7
London,	27·6	24·2
Liverpool,	33·5	31·1
Manchester,	30·7	27·8
Birmingham,	31·0	26·6

The number of births and the rate in each Ward, together with the corresponding rates for several former years, are shown in Table VI. in the Appendix.

DEATHS—ALL CAUSES.

15,242 deaths from all causes were registered in Glasgow during the year 1909.

These are subject to correction for deaths occurring in institutions and for extra-mural deaths, as follows:—

From all deaths registered as occurring within the City, ...	15,242
Deduct deaths occurring in Glasgow, chiefly in Institutions, of persons whose usual residence was beyond the City boundary, ...	1,050
	<hr/> 14,192
Add deaths of Glasgow citizens, chiefly in Govan Poorhouse, ...	177
	<hr/> 14,369

On the Medical Officer's estimate of the population, this represents a death-rate of 17·95 per thousand living, which is practically the same as the rate for last year.

On the Registrar-General's estimate of population and uncorrected deaths, the death-rate is 17·5 per thousand, as compared with 17·8 for 1908.

For several periods the death-rate from all causes, *calculated on the inhabited house estimate of the population and on the deaths corrected*, has been as follows:—

GLASGOW.—ALL CAUSES—DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.

1881-1890,	24·22
1891-1900,	21·53
1901-05,	18·97
1906,	17·58
1907,	18·35
1908,	18·00
1909,	17·95

In order to compare these rates with those of other towns, we must revert to the deaths as registered, and to the Registrar-General's estimate of the population, and in the following Table the rates are given for several of the large towns in England and Scotland:—

GLASGOW AND SEVERAL TOWNS—DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.

	1899-1908.	1909.
Glasgow,	19·5	17·5
Edinburgh,	17·3	15·3
Dundee,	19·5	18·2
Aberdeen,	16·8	14·6
London,	16·5	14·0
Liverpool,	21·8	19·0
Manchester,	20·5	17·9
Birmingham,	18·4	15·4

Among towns in Scotland the rate for Glasgow in 1909 is exceeded by that for Dundee, and among towns in England by those for Liverpool and Manchester.

QUARTERLY DEATH - RATES.

During the second and third quarters of the year the death-rates were exceptionally low, while that of the first quarter was below the average. In the main, therefore, the general health of the community was good, notwithstanding a considerable prevalence both of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

But the fourth quarter afforded a striking illustration of the influence of unfavourable atmospheric conditions. During November and December there were prolonged periods of severe frost, which was accompanied on two separate occasions with dense fog lasting for several days in succession.

The death-rate for the month of October was equal to 13·0 per thousand, while it rose to 24·9 in November, and 25·1 in December. In the weeks which followed the period of combined frost and fog, however, the weekly rate registered was 32·7 (27th November) and 31·7 (11th December).

This increase occurred principally among children under 5 years, and was consequent on lung complications associated with measles, which was epidemic at the time, and in persons over 60 years of age from acute diseases of the lungs.

For comparative purposes, a Table, based on the quarterly returns of the Registrar-General, is here inserted, showing the quarterly death-rates for each year since 1904, and some further observations on the relation between atmospheric conditions and the death-rate will be found under the Section of the Report dealing with respiratory diseases:—

GLASGOW.—QUARTERLY DEATH-RATE, 1904-1909.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Mean. 1904-1908.	1909.
First Quarter, - -	21·5	19·5	19·1	21·4	23·0	20·9	19·9
Second „ - -	18·8	18·5	18·3	20·1	17·1	18·4	16·6
Third „ - -	16·6	15·1	15·3	14·3	14·6	15·2	12·6
Fourth „ - -	20·1	18·4	18·6	18·2	16·3	18·3	21·0
Year, - - -	19·3	17·8	17·8	18·5	17·8	18·3	17·5

A chart, showing the death-rate in each year since 1855 in relation to the mean of the period 1855-1909, will be found facing page 6.

WARD DEATH - RATES.

In Table VII. of the Appendix the deaths and death-rates for each of the several Wards are given for 1909, and for comparison the corresponding rates for the six years preceding.

On the average rates for these seven years it is now possible, with some degree of accuracy, to grade the Wards in relation to the mean for the City, and I select for illustration eight in which the rate is *continuously* in excess. These are as follows:—

Ward.	Average Death-rate per 1,000. 1903-09.	Ward.	Average Death-rate per 1,000. 1903-09.
Broomielaw, ...	24·1	Mile-end, ...	21·0
Cowcaddens, ...	22·8	Hutchesontown, ...	20·4
Calton, ...	22·6	Dalmarnock, ...	20·2
Blackfriars, ...	22·0	Whitevale, ...	19·5
City, =	18·1		

As indicated in former Reports, some division of the Wards for statistical purposes will ultimately be required, in order that the true density of small areas, together with other factors expressing unhealthiness, may be more accurately defined.

Within the area of Broomielaw Ward is included the old Sanitary District of Brownfield and a portion of Anderston. Calton includes much of the old district of that name, while Cowcaddens includes the whole of the sanitary area formerly known by the same name. Within Blackfriars Ward is included the old No. 14 District (Bridgegate and Wynds), as well as a portion of the old Gorbals District. Similarly, Mile-end and Dalmarnock contain the old Barrowfield District, and Hutchesontown and Whitevale contain, respectively, portions of the Old Hutcheson Square District and of High Street and Closes (East).

As illustrating the differences which exist in the death-rates of selected areas as compared with Wards as a whole, it is of interest to continue the record of the deaths in the old Sanitary Districts of Brownfield and Cowcaddens, which respectively form parts of the Broomielaw and Cowcaddens Wards. The figures in the annexed statement include the population and deaths occurring in institutions and shipping.

BROWNFIELD AND COWCADDENS.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES, ESTIMATED POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH-RATES
IN OLD SANITARY DISTRICTS OF BROWNFIELD AND COWCADDENS, NOS. 13 AND 16.

OLD SANITARY DISTRICTS.		Number of Houses.	Persons per House at Census, 1901.	Population, including Institutions.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Brownfield, -	{ 1901	696	5·218	3,924	144	40·4
	{ 1902	670	...	3,768	112	32·5
	{ 1903	596	...	3,321	103	33·6
	{ 1904	553	...	3,237	67	20·7
	{ 1905	543	...	3,179	66	20·8
	{ 1906	537	...	3,102	80	25·8
	{ 1907	537	...	3,125	95	30·4
	{ 1908	507	...	2,880	84	29·2
	{ 1909	454	...	2,652	71	26·8
Cowcaddens, -	{ 1901	3,651	4·568	18,206	586	33·4
	{ 1902	3,969	...	18,824	499	27·9
	{ 1903	3,878	...	18,589	533	28·7
	{ 1904	3,717	...	18,129	521	29·2
	{ 1905	3,591	...	17,536	410	23·4
	{ 1906	3,435	...	16,351	450	27·5
	{ 1907	3,418	...	16,600	460	27·7
	{ 1908	3,295	...	15,030	406	27·1
	{ 1909	3,215	...	15,461	430	27·8

DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS.

During the year the Local Government Board issued amended instructions regarding transference to the place of usual residence of the deaths of persons occurring elsewhere. In accordance therewith, 629 deaths were accepted as belonging to Glasgow, but these do not appear among the Glasgow deaths as published by the Registrar-General, and are not included by the Medical Officer in calculating the death-rate. There is nothing equivalent to them in past local records, and in many cases absence of information as to the interval elapsing between the time when residence in Glasgow ceased and when death occurred impairs any statistical value these transfers might have. Details

are contained in Appendix Table XII., where it will be seen that 28 of these deaths are ascribed to common infectious diseases, 3 to influenza, 35 to pneumonia, and 37 to violence—almost one-sixth of these, that is, which on the most superficial scrutiny may be set down to causes which are distinctly local in their origin, and have nothing whatever to do with the conditions under which these persons lived while resident in Glasgow.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

In Appendix Table XIII. the death-rates from several causes in 1908 and 1909 are compared on the basis of the Medical Officer's estimate of the population and corrected deaths.

As formerly stated, there is a slight decrease in the rate from all causes, equal to a reduction of 47 per million living. The rate for the principle zymotic diseases as a class is lower by 342 per million, and lower rates are recorded for diseases of the nervous system and from "other causes" (unclassified).

Among individual members of the group of principal zymotic diseases reductions occurred in cerebro-spinal fever, measles, and diarrhœa, while increases were recorded in diphtheria, scarlet, typhus, and enteric fevers, and whooping-cough.

Among tubercular diseases the death-rate from phthisis was lower, but that from other tubercular diseases slightly higher, while among diseases of the respiratory system the rates for pneumonia and other respiratory diseases were also increased. This latter increase is associated with the high mortality which occurred during the last quarter of the year, and was due to the unfavourable atmospheric conditions which continued over a lengthened period, and are specially referred to in the section of the Report dealing with these diseases.

The death-rate from diarrhœal diseases was exceptionally low, but it will be observed that the rates from whooping-cough and measles are greatly in excess of that of any of the other infectious diseases. From whooping-cough alone the rate was equal to 968 per million, and from measles 492, as compared with 277 from diphtheria, which was the next most fatal infectious disease, and typhus fever (4 per million), which had the lowest rate.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM SEVERAL AND ALL CAUSES.

Appendix Table XIV. shows the death from all causes at several age periods. Of the total deaths occurring, 21 per cent. were of infants under one year, while 38 per cent. were of children under five years. In both, however, these proportions are somewhat less than in the preceding year, when the deaths at these ages formed 22·3 and 40·8 respectively of the total deaths. Among the causes contributing to this change is the lowered death-rate from measles and diarrhœal diseases, and the increased rate from respiratory diseases. The total deaths from diarrhœa numbered only 104, 63 of which were under one year and 23 between one and five years.

It will be observed that a large proportion of deaths are attributable to diseases of the respiratory system. Including influenza, these number 3,317, and there were also 1,128 deaths from phthisis—a number slightly under those registered last year. Together, however, the deaths from these diseases are almost twice the number of deaths occurring from all the infectious diseases, and, in the Wards in which they are excessive, indicate more accurately than the zymotic rate the conditions which adversely affect the health of the inhabitants.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

3,022 deaths of infants under one year occurred during 1909, which is equal to a death-rate of 131 per thousand births. This is 5 per thousand below the rate for last year, but 2 per thousand above the lowest rate recorded in recent years.

Of these deaths, 2,659 were of legitimate and 363 of illegitimate children, representing rates of 124 and 214 respectively per thousand births of each class. For several years the death-rate for each class has been as follows:—

DEATH-RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS.

			Legitimate.		Illegitimate.
1899,	...	...	143	} 137	286
1900,	...	...	145		286
1901,	...	...	141		269
1902,	...	...	126		244
1903,	...	...	132		298
1904,	...	...	131	} 124	342
1905,	...	...	122		263
1906,	...	...	122		244
1907,	...	...	122		229
1908,	...	...	129		238
1909,	...	...	124		214

In each class, therefore, there is evidence of improvement when compared over a series of years. It is a reasonable expectation that still further reduction will result from the increased facilities for supervision which the provisions of the Notification of Births Act and of the Children Act afford.

For both classes during several periods the death-rate has been as follows:—

Average of 5 years, 1886-90, = 143 per 1,000 births.

„	1891-95, = 146	„
„	1896-1900, = 151	„
„	1901-1905, = 139	„
	1906, = 131	„
	1907, = 129	„
	1908, = 136	„
	1909, = 131	„

Compared with several large towns the infantile mortality in 1899-1908 and in 1909 is as follows:—*

			1899-1908.	1909.
Glasgow,	...	...	140	133
Edinburgh,	...	...	131	119
Dundee, ...	...	...	159	144
Aberdeen,	...	...	139	151
Paisley, ...	...	...	124	120
Greenock,	...	...	126	95
London, ...	...	...	139	108
Liverpool,	...	...	170	144
Manchester,	...	...	172	134
Birmingham,	...	...	170	134

* From Registrar-General's Annual Reports.

In 1909 the infantile death-rate for Glasgow was exceeded by that of Dundee and Aberdeen among the principal towns in Scotland, and among the English towns quoted by those for Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham.

In the accompanying chart the infantile death-rate in each year since 1855 is expressed as a percentage above or below the mean for the whole period 1855-1909.

Considerable variation in the rate occurs in the several Wards of the City, and the mean of several years is necessary to obtain an approximately accurate rate where the number of births occurring annually is small. Details for each Ward for the years 1903-1909 will be found in Appendix Table XV., and a comparison of the rates shown in this Table with the death-rates from "All Causes" in Appendix Table VII. shows that, with a little alteration in their order, the same Wards that are found with death-rates from all causes in excess of the mean of the City present also the highest infantile death-rates. For convenience of reference these rates for the present year are shown in the Table which follows:—

GLASGOW, 1909.—GENERAL DEATH-RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE COMPARED.

Wards.	Death-rate for all Causes.	Wards.	Infantile Mortality.
Cowcaddens, ...	24.3	Exchange,* ...	313
Broomielaw. ..	23.3	Cowcaddens. ...	186
Kinning Park, ...	22.3	Blackfriars, ...	163
Blackfriars, ...	22.0	Broomielaw, ...	160
Hutchesontown, ...	21.9	Kingston. ...	152
Calton, ...	21.7	Anderston, ...	151
Anderston, ...	19.9	Sandyford,...	148
Exchange, ...	19.6	Whitevale, ...	144
Mile-end, ...	19.5	Townhead. ...	142
Whitevale, ...	19.4	Calton. ...	142
Kingston, ...	19.4	Gorbals, ...	141
Dalmarnock, ...	19.4	Kinning Park, ...	140

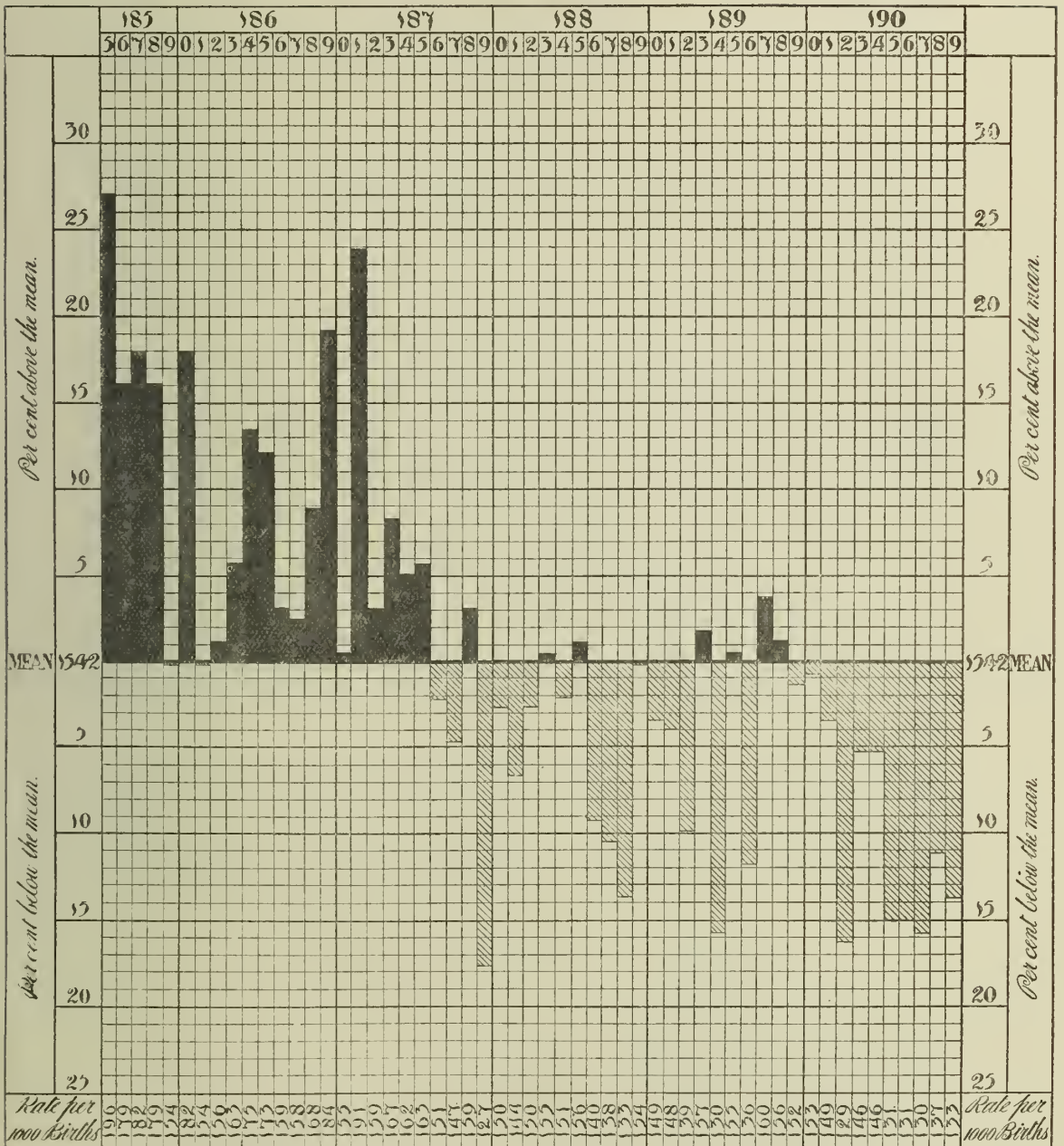
*The number of births and deaths in this Ward is small, and rates are consequently liable to vary greatly.

Details of the causes of death among infants during 1909 are contained in Appendix Tables XVI. and XVII., but for convenience of reference the group death-rates for a number of years have been summarised in that which follows:—

GLASGOW.—INFANTILE MORTALITY.—DEATH-RATES IN GROUPS FOR THE YEARS 1903-09, AND AVERAGE RATE. 1903-08.
MALES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Average 1903-08.	1909.
I Immaturity,	50	51	46	47	42	47	47	44
II. Diseases of Respiratory System, ...	37	35	35	28	26	32	32	33
III. Diseases of Digestive System, ..	23	24	25	28	19	28	25	17
IV. Diseases of Nervous System, ...	16	16	16	14	11	10	14	12
V. Tuberculous Diseases,	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
VI. Infectious Diseases,	15	14	16	12	23	19	17	19
VII. Suffocation,	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
VIII. All other Causes,	8	8	4	6	6	5	6	9
All Causes,	158	155	149	143	135	148	148	143

GLASGOW. INFANTILE MORTALITY 1855-1909.



FEMALES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Average 1903-08.	1909.
I. Immaturity.	41	43	34	36	37	36	38	37
II. Diseases of Respiratory System,	28	31	24	24	22	25	26	26
III. Diseases of Digestive System, ...	19	24	17	22	18	21	20	14
IV. Diseases of Nervous System, ...	13	12	11	12	8	8	11	11
V. Tuberculous Diseases,	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
VI. Infectious Diseases,	16	14	16	13	24	17	17	18
VII. Suffocation,	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
VIII. All other Causes,	3	4	4	4	5	7	5	7
All Causes.	126	134	112	118	121	121	122	119

On the basis of the seven years for which the deaths have been analysed in this manner, it is possible to discuss the relationship of the various groups to each other, and the column showing the average rates for the years 1903-1908 affords a ready means of doing so.

The diseases contained in the group "Immaturity" constitute the largest individual portion of the infantile death-rate, and represent a mean rate of 47 per thousand male births, and 38 per thousand female births.

Under existing circumstances this must be regarded as an irreducible part of the infantile death-rate—irreducible at least until the causes which prejudicially affect gestation are better known. It will be observed, also, that the death-rate among male infants is uniformly in excess of that among females, a feature which is reflected at every age period save from 25 to 35 years, when the rate among females exceeds that of males. It is a suggestion of these comparisons that the higher death-rates obtaining among adult males are sex differences, and not wholly due to exposure and the exigencies of employment to which they are usually ascribed.

These conditions affect the rate in different forms of employment in the same sex, but when both are placed under the strictly comparable conditions which obtain during infancy, the greater tendency to death among males becomes manifest.

Next in frequency are the diseases of respiration, which show a mean rate of 32 and 26 per thousand male and female births respectively. In contrast to the experience of English Cities, diseases of the digestive system, including diarrhœa, occupy the third place in the Table, whereas in England these diseases, next to immaturity, form the most frequent cause of death.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

The births notified during the year numbered 23,503, of which 877, or 3·7 per cent., were still-born. The number of births registered was 23,140, compared with 22,626 notified, so that in 97·8 of the live births occurring the requirements of the Notification of Births Act were complied with. This ratio is considerably greater than that obtained last year, which was 83·9 per cent. The action commenced, during 1908, of making enquiry regarding every birth registered and not notified in terms of the Act was continued during the year, and in part explains this satisfactory result.

NATURE OF ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH.

Appendix Table XVIII. shows that, of the 23,503 births notified, 11,012, or 46·9 per cent., were attended medically, either at home or in institutions, while 12,491, or 53·1 per cent., had no medical attention. The corresponding ratios for last year were 45 and 55 per cent. respectively.

The number of births attended medically varies greatly in the several Wards, the maximum of 90·4 per cent. being reached in Langside, and the minimum of 22·2 in Cowcaddens. Although, in the City as a whole, the proportion of the total births which were so attended is slightly greater than last year, the proportion in the poorer districts of the City was smaller, and may to some extent reflect the depressed industrial conditions which prevailed during the year.

Until the advantages of a Midwives Act have been extended to Scotland, and an official Register of Midwives prepared, it will not be possible to distinguish accurately between the births attended by certified and uncertified women, although it would appear that the number of trained women practising midwifery is on the increase.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The comparison, which was instituted in last year's Report, showing the relationship of still to live births medically and non-medically attended, has been continued, and the results are given in Appendix Table XIX.

As in last year's Table, the live and still births occurring in institutions have been excluded, so that the comparison is in relation to births occurring at home. Taking the whole City, the percentage of still to live births medically attended was 3·5 per cent., while in the case of births non-medically attended it was only 3·1. It is necessary, therefore, to repeat the caution in regard to these figures which was given last year, that, while there is every reason to believe that medical men are notifying the still-births occurring under their care, many midwives are still in ignorance of the fact that such births should be notified. Until registration of still-births is obtained, and some restriction is placed upon interment without certification, we shall probably always lose a proportion of the actual numbers occurring.

INFANT VISITATION.

Under the scheme of visitation detailed in previous Reports, an Inspector visits every house in which a birth has occurred, provided we have not been informed that a medical practitioner is in attendance. 13,925 enquiry cards were accordingly issued to the female inspectors during the year. 37 proved to be duplicate notifications, while 1,256 were not visited for various reasons—principally because, although the notification did not bear that a medical man was in attendance, the district was not of a character which suggested that visitation was necessary. 171 had removed from the addresses given before the inspector called, while in 379 others doctors were found to be in attendance. There thus remained 12,802 children not medically attended at birth, who received at least one official visit after notification.

The sex and legitimacy of these children are shown in the following Table:—

						Number.	Per Cent.
Males, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,111	50·6
Females,	...	...	...	...	...	5,971	49·4
						<hr/> 12,082	
Legitimate,	...	...	...	...	...	11,450	94·7
Illegitimate,	...	...	...	...	...	632	5·3
						<hr/> 12,082	
Born at Full Term,	...	...	...	...	...	11,587	95·9
Premature births,	...	...	...	...	...	495	4·1
						<hr/> 12,082	

INFANT MORTALITY IN RELATION TO THE INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION OF WOMEN.

The practice adopted, during 1908, of reporting to H.M. Inspector of Factories and Workshops all births notified in which it is noted that the mother is employed was continued during last year, 1,492 having been intimated. Of these, 1,083 were in respect of legitimate births, and 409 in respect of illegitimate births.

The results of the enquiry made on behalf of the Home Office into the question of the mortality among infants of employed mothers is being made the subject of a separate report.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

The administration of this Act is in the hands of the Poor Law Authority, but, as indicated in last year's Report, many of its provisions have proved valuable aids in connection with the Notification of Births, more particularly in regard to children who are persistently neglected, and whose parents require to be compelled to perform even the minimum of parental duties. Infants who are found neglected, and whose parents fail to carry out the remedial measures suggested, are reported to the Inspector of Poor. In most cases he is able to obtain considerable improvement in the condition of the children, and in other cases prosecutions for neglect have secured the imprisonment of the parents and the transfer of the children to the Poor Law Hospitals for a time.

The method of indexing the births notified according to streets early revealed the existence of private lying-in houses, into which women, and particularly young girls, were being received for accouchement purposes.

At present sixteen such houses are known to exist within the City, and in these 121 births, including 1 still birth, occurred during 1909. There are two other establishments where women are lodged for a time, but subsequently find their way to the Maternity Hospital or the Poorhouse, the births being registered from these institutions. Most of these children are illegitimate, and in one of them every effort is made to place the child with respectable foster parents where this is desired.

When the inspector learns the name and address of the parties by whom a child has been adopted, the information is communicated to the Inspector of Poor, and if the case comes within the provisions of the Children Act the child is kept under observation by his staff. In other cases, however, difficulty is experienced in obtaining any information in regard to the children, and the question arises as to whether it would not be desirable that all such houses should be registered and put under the supervision either of the Sanitary or the Poor Law Authorities.

INFANTS' MILK DEPOT.

During the year the names of 1,985 infants were registered at the Infants' Milk Depot. Of these, 522 were brought forward from the previous year, 1,463 being added during the course of the twelve months; 1,668 names were struck off the register, leaving 317 on the supply at the beginning of 1910.

On the average, the daily number on the Register was 424, but all of these were not in receipt of a regular supply. Appendix Table XX. shows the number of baskets issued from the depot per day, which, for the year, averaged 396. Of these, however, a daily average of 42 were returned by the distributing dairies, not having been called for, thus reducing the nett number of those receiving milk daily to 354. The difference between this number and the average daily number on the register (424) is accounted for by the fact that a number of the children are not regularly fed on depot milk, but receive a supply on alternate days only, or even at greater intervals.

The expenditure incurred in the operation and maintenance of the milk depot, as well as the other expenditure of the Corporation in their efforts to

combat infantile mortality, is shown in Appendix Table No. XXI. It will be observed, however, that that Table is in respect of the expenditure incurred during the financial year ended May 31st, 1910.

Appendix Table XXII. continues the information which has been given for a number of years, showing the causes of death among infants fed exclusively on Corporation sterilised milk for some time before death.

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

352 infant consultations were held during the year 1909, 1,717 children attending 6,399 times, an average of 3·7 visits per child. Details of the consultations and the numbers attending each are shown in the following summary:—

No. of Consultations	Place.	First Visit.	Subsequent Visits.	TOTAL.	Average Visits per Child.
88	Cowcaddens, ...	350	919	1,269	3·6
43	Franklin Street, ...	272	850	1,122	4·1
50	Osborne Street, ...	222	558	780	3·5
40	Anderston, ...	239	639	878	3·6
44	Calton, ...	149	282	431	2·9
43	Garngao, ...	213	668	881	4·1
44	Mile-end, ...	272	766	1,038	3·8
352		1,717	4,682	6,399	3·7

THE WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING THE INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

For several reasons I have hitherto felt great reluctance in endeavouring to compare the death-rate among infants fed on depot milk with that of the total infant population in districts or in the City generally.

In the first place, many of the children who are fed on depot milk use it for comparatively short periods, the average being now only three and a-half months.

This of itself would be a fruitful source of error were all the children, whose connection with the depot is of this limited character, to be reckoned among those out of whom the deaths occurring during the first year were to be calculated.

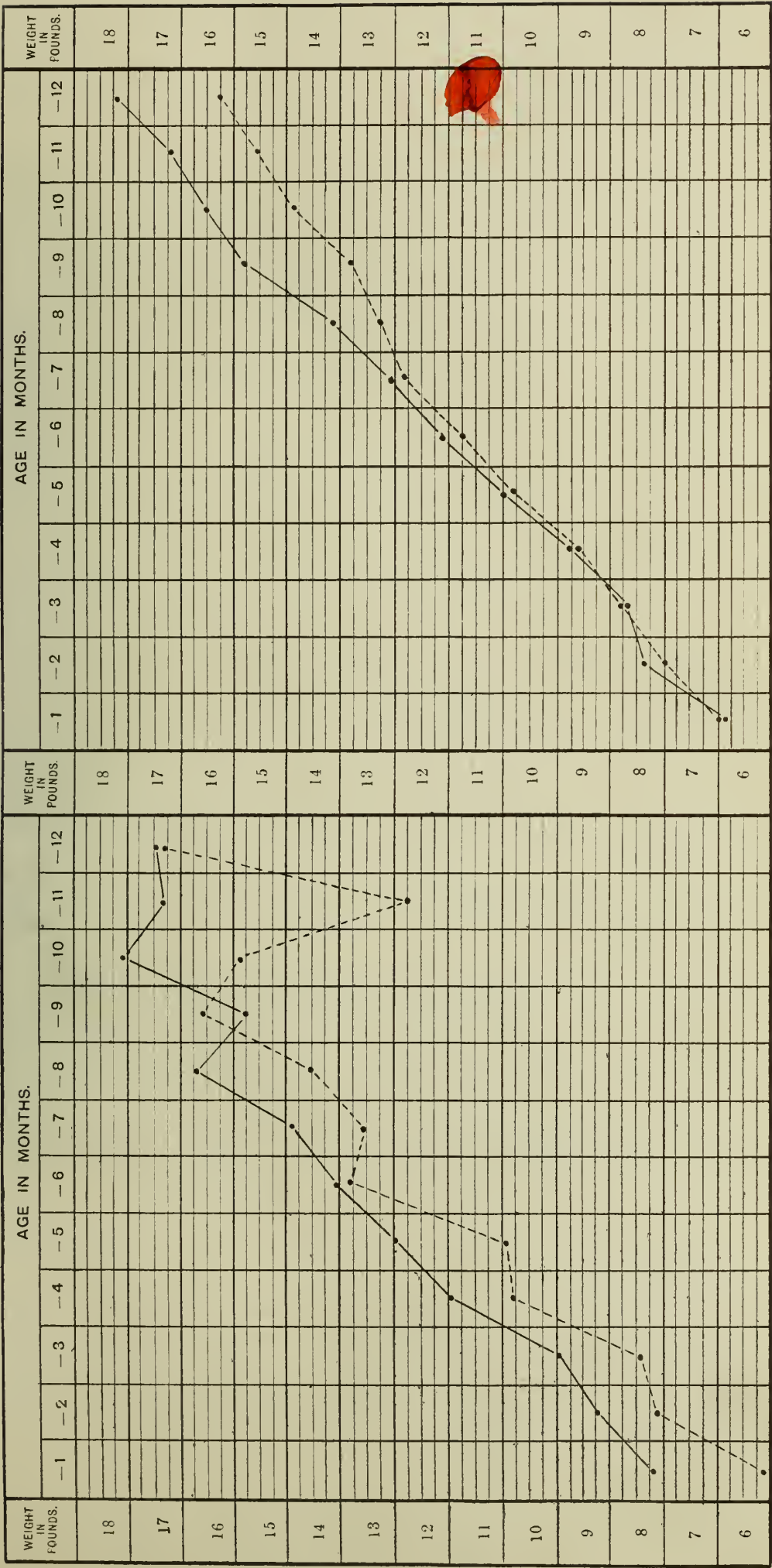
Chiefly, however, there has to be taken into account the selective character of the mother's action in taking the child time and again to the depot or to an infant consultation. The children become in effect a selected population, whose chances of survival are increased by the effort made by the mothers to discover the diet best suited for them.

And so it has always appeared to me that to compare the selected infants of a consultation or milk depot with the average results obtaining among the infant population otherwise was to compare things which are in many respects unequal.

It has been found possible, however, to establish comparisons among the depot and consultation children themselves, which are suggestive. These comparisons have, for the moment, been limited to the results associated with several kinds of feeding, and are based on tabulations from records by Dr. Mann at three of the infant consultations now conducted by her. The children selected for the comparison were those who had completed their first year while attending the consultations at Cowcaddens, Bridgeton, and Anderston. In all, 1,073 children were enrolled at these consultations during the months August, 1908, till May, 1910, but of these 469 only have completed their first year. Collectively, those 469 infants had attended 1,811 weighings at Dr. Mann's consultations, and the accompanying charts have been constructed on the weighings then recorded.

CHARTS SHEWING AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF INFANTS AT AGES

1 TO 12 MONTHS, AND NATURE OF FEEDING.



Breast only—— Breast and Artificial Foods ----- Depot Milk only -----

The groupings have been made according to the method of feeding adopted, subject to the explanation that the type of feeding indicated is that which prevailed at the time of weighing, and was not the exclusive diet of any of the children during the whole of the first year. Few children, indeed, are fed exclusively on one diet for the first twelve months, and physiologically this is not desirable.

The main features of the resulting curves are contrasted. Any diet into which breast milk enters has in the main an advantage over any form of food which is wholly artificial. But the child whose feeding has been mainly artificial from the beginning escapes the disturbance incidental to the period of weaning, which is reflected in the oscillation in the later months of the curves based on breast and breast and other feeding. It is mainly, however, the curve of the weight of the depot-fed child which arrests notice. At three months this compares favourably with that of other artificially fed children, but thereafter it is uniformly lower. This is better shown by a comparison of the weights of the several groups at the end of the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth months.

WEIGHT OF CHILDREN AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER OF FIRST YEAR, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF FOOD SUPPLIED.

Nature of Food.	3 months.		6 months.		9 months.		12 months.	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Breast only,	9	15	14	1	15	12	18	1
Breast and others,	8	7	13	13	16	9	17	5
Others,	8	11	12	2	15	13	18	3
Depot only,	8	13	11	12	13	13	16	4

This low average of the depot-fed children is the more striking, as many of them do well on depot milk exclusively, and some of them have supplied record weights.

On the most favourable interpretation of the figures now submitted, it cannot be suggested that the depot milk is supplying the child with a substitute for breast milk better fitted to its needs than those at least with which it is here compared.

On the other hand, it is to be remembered that the comparisons are established on a relatively small number of observations.

Considerable fluctuations have occurred in the number of children using depot milk. During the period when it was issued without restriction the daily sales reached an average of about 700. When approval of the family medical attendant or of the Medical Officer was introduced, a shrinkage took place until the establishment of the Lord Provost's Fund for the relief of distress, when the daily sales again reached between 600 and 700. But on the cessation of this the daily numbers again fell, and now average about 300.

The number of infants on depot milk at present is thus only about 1·3 per cent. of the total number living under one year, while the total number fed solely on depot milk during some part of their first year will not reach 5 per cent. of the number born.

When the milk depot was opened we had no facilities for getting into touch with newly born children requiring supervision. The Notification of Births Act and the establishment of consultations for infants, together with the appointment of a nurse and the aid which the Infant Health Visitors' Association render, have supplied these, and further development of the movement would seem to be along these lines.

If the Committee resolve to recommend the abandonment of the milk depot, it would seem desirable to enquire at milk purveyors whether any of them are prepared to place on sale clean bottled milk produced under conditions which the Committee would be prepared to recommend. The certified milk supply of some of the Cities of America seems worthy of imitation.

The following shows the analyses of various samples of milk, before and after sterilization, from the Infants' Milk Depot. It should be added that the temperature to which the milk is raised is 212° Fah. for 20 minutes during the winter months, and 230° Fah. during the summer months.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF MILK FROM INFANTS' MILK DEPOT.

	1. 1 part water, 1 part milk.		2. 1 part water, 2 parts milk.		3. 1 part water, 3 parts milk.	
	Sterilized.	Unsterilized.	Sterilized.	Unsterilized.	Sterilized.	Unsterilized.
Fat,	3·75	3·73	3·76	3·77	3·17	4·69
Proteids,	2·04	1·78	2·16	1·97	2·04	2·16
Cane Sugar,	1·12	1·12	1·03	0·87	0·95	0·65
Milk Sugar,	3·05	3·12	3·23	3·23	3·51	2·94
Mineral Matter,	0·51	0·60	0·53	0·51	0·60	0·55
Water,	89·53	89·65	89·24	89·65	89·73	89·01
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

SECTION II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year, 28,123 cases of infectious disease were registered and dealt with by the department. This represents a rate equal to 35 per 1,000 of the population, which is 2 per 1,000 higher than in 1908. Of the total, 9,051, or 32·2 per cent., were treated in hospital.

The varying rates of incidence in the several Wards are shown in Appendix Table XXIII., but it must be remembered that these only afford an accurate attack-rate for those diseases which are notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act. On the other hand, for measles and whooping-cough, which are here grouped with phthisis, &c., in the column "All others," the rates given indicate only the cases known and dealt with.

Notwithstanding this, however, it will be observed that the attack-rate for these diseases is fully 26 per thousand, as compared with less than 9 per thousand for the infectious diseases which are notifiable.

The composition of the rate for the past seven years is shown in the following Table:—

GLASGOW.—CASE-RATE PER MILLION OF THE POPULATION FOR CERTAIN ZYMOETICS AND FOR ALL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES REGISTERED, 1903-09.

YEAR.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and Undefined.	Puerperal.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	All Others.	TOTAL.
1903,	41	1,207	22	138	373	2,597	926	...	15,776	21,080
1904,	34	800	39	113	1,108	2,003	824	...	15,873	20,794
1905,	67	569	37	137	5	1,235	924	...	22,038	25,013
1906,	12	483	76	148	4	1,721	1,580	255	19,467	23,746
1907,	6	583	36	151	1	2,180	1,510	1,237	20,564	26,268
1908,	16	741	25	149	2	3,491	1,590	300	26,754	33,068
1909,	32	707	20	135	...	5,510	2,306	101	26,324	35,135

It will be observed that the increase of 2 per thousand in the case-rate has arisen from an increased prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and reference will be made thereto in dealing with these diseases.

A comparison may be made of the relative prevalence of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases in the several Wards by means of Table XXIII. just referred to.

Taking both together, the incidence was greatest in Kinning Park, Hutchesontown, and Cowcaddens, where the rates exceeded 50 per thousand, and least in Pollokshields, Blythswood, and Kelvinside, where the lowest was 9 and the highest 11 per thousand. But whereas the non-notifiable diseases dealt with in the first group of Wards were as 4 to 1 of the notifiable diseases, they barely exceeded 2 to 1 in the second group—a difference partly to be explained by the ability of the residents in the latter Wards to deal satisfactorily with the minor infectious diseases of children, but also in part arising from the lessened facilities for infection which the general character of the housing in these Wards affords.

The attack-rate of the notifiable diseases for the City as a whole was rather less than 9 per thousand, and of this total 7·8 was contributed by scarlet fever and diphtheria alone.

Scarlet fever was pretty generally distributed, but the rate in Springburn considerably exceeded that of any of the other Wards, while the rates in Calton, Cowcaddens, Gorbals, and Broomielaw were below the mean for the City as a whole. As in their general death-rates these last-named Wards are amongst the worst in the City, it is noteworthy that the attack-rate of diphtheria in them is also lower than in the City generally. In respect of enteric fever, however, which more accurately reflects local insanitary conditions, their rate exceeds that for the City.

If reference be made to Table LVIII. in the Appendix, the number of cases occurring and of those removed to Hospital in each Ward will be found, while in Table LIX. the seasonal distribution of the cases is stated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

The cost per 1,000 of the population for Notification Fees since 1891 has been as follows:—

GLASGOW.—AMOUNT PER 1,000 OF POPULATION OF FEES FOR CERTIFICATES UNDER THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889, FOR SEVERAL PERIODS SINCE 1891.

Period.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
1891-1900 (average),	1	2	4·3
1901-1905 („ „),	0	15	6·5
1906,	0	12	7·3
1907,	0	15	10·9
1908,	0	16	8·6
1909,	1	2	10

In order to show the cost of notification, together with the monthly variation in the number of notifications received, and the proportion which “public” and “private” cases form in the totals, the following Table is inserted:—

1909.				Private.	Public.	£	s.	d.
January,	...	...	...	522	51	67	16	0
February,	...	...	...	528	70	69	10	0
March,	...	...	...	569	55	73	17	6
April,	...	...	...	496	62	65	2	0
May,	...	...	...	485	37	62	9	6
June,	...	...	...	471	46	61	3	6
July,	...	...	...	341	53	45	5	6
August,	...	...	...	573	53	74	5	6
September,	...	...	...	896	77	115	17	0
October,	...	...	...	886	69	114	4	0
November,	...	...	...	739	68	95	15	6
December,	...	...	...	530	48	68	13	0
1908,				7,036	689	913	19	0
				5,137	550	669	12	6
Increase,	...	...	...	1,899	139	244	6	6
Decrease,	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year, 1,797 deaths occurred from the principal zymotic diseases—smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus, enteric, and undefined fever, cerebro-spinal fever, measles, whooping-cough, and diarrhœa. This represents an annual death-rate of 2·244 per thousand living, compared with 2·586 in 1908.

The corresponding rates for several periods were:—

1881-90,	...	...	...	...	...	3·600 per 1,000 living.
1891-1900.	...	...	...	...	...	3·282 „
1901-1905.	...	...	...	...	...	2·660 „
1906,	...	...	...	...	...	2·436 „
1907,	...	...	...	...	...	3·300 „
1908,	...	...	...	...	...	2·586 „
1909,	...	...	...	...	...	2·244 „

The rate here given represents a decrease of 342 deaths per million, compared with that recorded for 1908. In considering Appendix Table XIII. the causes of this have already been referred to.

In the following Table the corresponding rates for several towns are given on the basis of the Registrar-General's tabulation:—

PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							Death-rate per 100,000.	
							1899-1908.	1909.
Glasgow,	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	204
Edinburgh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	103
Dundee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	84
Aberdeen,	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	123
London,	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	131
Liverpool,	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	211
Manchester,	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	181
Birmingham,	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	203

In comparing these figures it is to be noted that the Registrar-General for England includes smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, "fever," and diarrhœa; whereas the Registrar-General for Scotland omits diarrhœa from his group, but adds influenza.

EXCESSIVE FATALITY FROM NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

In Appendix Table XXIV. the deaths and death-rates from the principal zymotic diseases are given for each Ward, and for comparative purposes the corresponding rates for the years 1903-1908 are introduced.

In the Table which follows the fatality from several diseases of the notifiable and non-notifiable groups are extracted for the Wards where the mean rate for the City was exceeded.

From all diseases of the zymotic class the death-rate was greatest in Cowcaddens, Hutchesontown, Broomielaw, and Kinning Park, where the rates were 4,802, 4,425, 3,730, and 3,659 per million respectively, as compared with 2,244 for the City as a whole; while in Dalmarnock and Anderston the rate was considerably in excess of the mean.

GLASGOW, 1909.—ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE per MILLION in certain WARDS whose RATES EXCEED the MEAN RATE for the City.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Total Zymotics.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Undefined Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diarrhea.	Total of Last Three Columns.
Cowcaddens, -	4,802	...	318	260	...	260	...	...	2,170	1,620	174	3,964
Hutchesontown, -	4,425	...	412	283	...	232	...	77	1,286	2,084	51	3,421
Broomielaw, -	3,730	...	311	...	...	466	...	...	777	2,021	155	2,953
Kinning Park, -	3,659	...	314	157	...	235	...	...	2,747	157	49	2,953
Dalmarnock, -	3,494	...	467	325	...	162	...	183	366	1,625	366	2,357
Anderston, -	2,927	...	250	250	...	214	...	143	250	1,642	178	2,070
Whitevale, -	2,689	...	406	344	...	219	...	156	219	1,345	...	1,564
Blackfriars, -	2,668	...	346	148	...	198	...	148	692	1,087	49	1,828
Mile-end, -	2,667	...	359	448	...	67	...	67	359	1,008	359	1,726
Gorbals, -	2,532	...	151	151	...	151	...	30	482	1,446	121	2,049
Kingston, -	2,485	...	184	61	...	123	...	123	491	1,380	123	1,994
Woodside, -	2,462	...	281	117	23	...	...	117	751	1,032	141	1,924
Calton, -	2,349	...	174	232	...	116	...	87	551	725	464	1,740
Cowlairs, -	2,257	...	327	196	...	33	...	65	491	1,047	98	1,636
CITY, -	2,244	...	277	197	4	116	...	60	492	968	130	1,590

It will be observed that almost four-fifths of the zymotic death-rate arises from measles, whooping-cough, and diarrhœa; while whooping-cough itself gives a rate which exceeds by 50 per cent. the total death-rate caused by all the infectious diseases which are notifiable.

Among the notifiable diseases diphtheria was the most fatal, the rate therefrom having been 277 per million; while the rates from scarlet fever, enteric fever, and cerebro-spinal fever were 197, 116, and 60 per million respectively.

Measles was excessively fatal in Kinning Park, Cowcaddens, and Hutchesontown, these Wards having experienced, before the close of the year, the effects of an epidemic prevalence which passed over the City during the winter but did not affect the other Wards until after the close of the year.

Whooping-cough was prevalent throughout the City during the first half of the year, and the high fatality-rate associated with this disease is shown by the rates for almost all the Wards quoted.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of smallpox were registered during the year, but on two occasions contacts with cases which had occurred on vessels arriving in the Clyde were kept under supervision by the department. The circumstances under which

the need for this arose are related in the following extracts from reports made to the Committee on Health at the time:—

Extract from Minute of 24th February, 1909.

On 4th instant intimation was received from the Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle-on-Tyne, of the departure for the Sailors' Home here of 33 Brazilian sailors—contacts with a case of smallpox which had been removed at Lisbon on 27th ultimo. Although the men had arrived per s.s. "Aragon" at Southampton, and had resided at a lodging-house in Newcastle before coming to Glasgow, none of them presented any evidence of recent revaccination. All were in consequence revaccinated on their arrival here, and in twelve of their number it proved successful. At this date (22nd February) they are well.

Extract from Minute of 23rd June, 1909.

On 29th ultimo a vessel arrived at the Tail of the Bank from Eastern ports, berthing, however, at Greenock for some days, and only coming to Glasgow on 5th instant.

After leaving Calcutta four cases of illness occurred on board, two being certified smallpox and two chickenpox. The first three cases were removed at Indian ports, but the last one, occurring after the ship had started on the homeward voyage, was isolated on board. On arrival in London on 4th May this patient was certified well, and the ship was disinfected there by the Port Local Authority.

On the day prior to leaving Greenock for Glasgow a Lascar seaman was removed to the Smallpox Hospital at Greenock, and a second seaman was also removed just before she sailed. Later it was reported that the first man had recovered, and the illness of the second was reported to be pneumonia.

On the removal of the first of these latter patients the condition of vaccination of the members of the crew was inquired into, and twenty-five Lascar seamen and six Europeans, not showing good marks, were revaccinated at Greenock or Glasgow.

On examination at the dock here attention was directed towards the last case diagnosed as chickenpox. Evidence of a recent smallpox eruption was very indefinite, but in view of the presence of a few unseparated hard crusts on his skin, it was considered advisable to have him removed to the reception-house for observation.

On 12th June he was allowed to return to the ship, all the crusts having separated.

The ship was kept under daily observation until she sailed on 19th June, but nothing further arose to arrest attention.

VACCINATION.

The following is a statement of the number and cost of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the officers of the department, or on behalf of the Corporation, during the year 1909:—

	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.
At Office,	408	5
In Prisons, ... ..	...	1,155
„ Hospitals,	36	325
	<u>444</u>	<u>1,485</u>
Cost.		
1. Vaccinations of Prisoners,	£57 15 0	
2. Cost of Lymph,	39 2 2	
	<u>£96 17 2</u>	

VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1907.

Declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination were made in respect of 2,653 children during 1909, irrespective of date of birth. This is 470 in excess of the number made during 1908, and brings up the total declarations made since the Act came into operation to 5,310.

The number of declarations made in the several Wards during 1909 is given in Appendix Table XXVI. In Springburn 336 were recorded; in Cowlairst, 210; in Govanhill, 196; in Dalmarnock, 195; in Maryhill, 164; in Mile-end 156. In every Ward some declarations were made, although in Blackfriars, Park, and Langside, these were fewer than in 1908.

For several years a Table, compiled from information contained in the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General regarding the vaccination of children born in the City has been given in this Report. Similar information for children born during the year 1908 is contained in Appendix Table XXV., and for comparison the figures for several years are given below:—

GLASGOW.—TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF PRIMARY VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BORN IN GLASGOW DURING SEVERAL YEARS.

Year.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Vaccination Postponed.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	Statutory Declaration of Conscientious Objection.	Removed from District or otherwise unaccounted for.
	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
1902	84.2	0.8	0.9	10.6	—	3.5
1903	84.6	0.7	0.6	10.8	—	3.3
1904	83.4	1.2	0.7	11.0	—	3.7
1905	84.5	1.3	0.6	10.0	—	3.6
1906	82.9	0.8	0.5	10.6	0.2	5.0
1907	75.0	1.5	0.7	10.7	4.9	7.2
1908	69.5	1.7	0.8	10.8	9.2	8.0

It is frequently asserted that the result of withdrawing the compulsory provisions of the Vaccination Act in England has been to extend the practice of vaccination among infants, and it may be quoted in support of this view that, whereas the proportion of births occurring and not vaccinated during the five years (1893-1897) which immediately preceded the operation of the relaxing Acts was 21 per cent of the whole, this fell to 14.5 in 1904, and in 1907 was only 20.3, while the proportion vaccinated in the corresponding years was 67.7, 75.3, and 70.9. (See Thirty-eighth Annual Report of Local Government Board, England, 1908-1909, pages 29-30.)

The results of the further amendment of the Act in England in 1907 are not yet available, but it may meanwhile be observed that the experience in Scotland is wholly opposed to the view which the figures above quoted suggest.

The Act enabling the conscientious objector to make declaration was extended to Scotland in 1907, and became operative in the autumn of that year. Its application extended to certain children born during 1906, and its effect was immediately observable in two directions. A small proportion of the births were exempted by statutory declaration, and there was an increase in the proportion of those which could not be traced. Now that the results can be followed through fully two years they are sufficiently striking. 1905 was the last year of the old Act, and, comparing its results with those which are now available for 1908, we may pretty fairly estimate the rate at which we are preparing a population amongst which smallpox will spread in a manner of which this present generation has had no experience.

Of the children born in Glasgow during 1905 (the last complete year of the old Act), 84.5 per cent. were successfully vaccinated, 10 per cent. had died before vaccination could be accomplished, and 3.6 per cent. had removed from the district of their birth and could not be traced. In 1.3 per cent. the vaccination had been postponed, and .6 per cent. were insusceptible.

Of the children born in 1908, only 69.5 per cent. were successfully vaccinated, 10.8 per cent. died before vaccination, 9.2 per cent. were exempted by Statutory declaration, while the proportion who had removed or could not be traced had risen to 8 per cent.

The proportion in whom it had been postponed remained at 1·7 per cent., and those certified insusceptible at ·8 per cent.

So far, therefore, from leading to an increase in the proportion of the children vaccinated, the effect of the withdrawal of the compulsory clause has been to reduce the proportion of vaccination during infancy by 15 per cent., fully 9 per cent. of which is contributed by Statutory exemption, and fully 4 per cent. by increasing indifference on the part of those who do not even take the trouble to make the requisite declaration.

Nor is this reduction in the proportion of children vaccinated limited to Glasgow. In Scotland, exclusive of Glasgow, the proportion of children born in 1905 and successfully vaccinated was 84·6, and 2·9 per cent. were not accounted for; in 1908 the proportion vaccinated was only 68·6, while 4·9 per cent. were not accounted for. The proportion of births regarding which declaration of conscientious objection was made in Glasgow was 9·2, but in the rest of Scotland it was 12·7 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases of diphtheria and membranous croup registered during the year numbered 1,846, compared with 1,274 in 1908, and the number of deaths registered was 222, compared with 144. These figures represent an attack-rate of 2,306 per million living and a death-rate of 277, compared with 1,590 and 180 for 1908. 88·5 per cent. were treated in hospital. The morbidity-rate (that is, the death-rate per 100 cases) was 12·0 against 11·3 per cent. in 1908.

For several periods the death-rate from diphtheria in Glasgow has been—

1881-90,	...	...	·280	per 1,000 living.
1891-1900,	...	...	·231	„
1901-05,	...	...	·134	„
1906, ...	...	...	·169	„
1907, ...	...	...	·157	„
1908, ...	...	...	·180	„
1909, ...	...	...	·277	„

Compared with several other towns during the ten years 1899-1908 and 1909, the death-rate per 100,000 is as follows:—

	1899-1908.				1909.			
Glasgow,	15	...	...	...	27
Edinburgh,	16	...	...	...	11
Dundee,	16	...	...	...	23
Aberdeen,	12	...	...	...	19
Paisley,	19	...	...	...	28
Greenock,	20	...	...	...	7
London,	22	...	...	...	13
Liverpool.	24	...	...	...	15
Manchester,	19	...	...	...	17
Birmingham,	21	...	...	...	16

The rate for Glasgow in 1909 was in excess of all the towns quoted, with the exception of Paisley.

In the following Table, the number of cases and deaths are stated for a series of years, together with the attack-rate and death-rate, the proportion of cases treated in hospital, and the case-fatality rate in each year:—

DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Year.	CASES.			DEATHS.			Case-mortality per cent.
	Number.	Rate per Million.	Per Cent. treated in Hospital.	Number.	Rate per Million.	Per Cent. occurring in Hospital.	
1891	465	822	16·1	131	232	23·7	28·2
1892	575	861	14·1	195	292	15·9	33·9
1893	828	1,228	19·0	246	365	25·6	29·7
1894	967	1,414	26·1	290	424	30·0	30·0
1895	654	944	28·4	137	198	19·0	21·0
1896	601	854	31·6	116	165	30·2	19·3
1897	462	647	32·9	127	178	30·7	27·5
1898	433	592	59·6	113	154	47·8	26·0
1899	465	622	52·3	109	146	31·2	23·5
1900	540	715	59·4	125	165	44·0	23·1
1901	563	739	57·2	115	151	44·4	20·4
1902	617	794	60·1	105	135	61·9	17·0
1903	724	926	71·1	103	132	68·9	14·3
1904	647	824	69·9	91	116	57·1	14·1
1905	726	924	80·0	107	136	75·7	14·7
1906	1,270	1,580	86·5	136	169	83·1	10·7
1907	1,218	1,510	85·6	127	157	87·4	10·4
1908	1,274	1,590	84·6	144	180	86·1	11·3
1909	1,846	2,306	88·5	222	277	86·5	12·0

It will thus be seen that the increased prevalence of the disease, which began in 1906, is still maintained. It would appear also to be gaining somewhat in virulence, as, although the case-fatality-rate is lower than before the increased prevalence began, it is now slightly in excess of that for the past three years.

The distribution of the disease and its relative fatality throughout the several Wards are given in Appendix Table No. XXVII. For purposes of comparison, the death-rates are also given for six preceding years.

The disease was relatively most prevalent in Govanhill, where the attack-rate exceeded 4 per thousand, and in Hutchesontown, Dennistoun, Dalmarnock, and Blackfriars, where the rates exceeded 3 per thousand, compared with a mean rate for the City as a whole of 2·3 per thousand.

It was also most fatal in Govanhill, where the death-rate was equal to 589 per million, compared with 277 for the City. On the other hand, in Dennistoun, which had an attack-rate only exceeded in Govanhill and Hutchesontown, the death-rate (211 per million) was considerably below the mean for the City.

In Hutchesontown and Dalmarnock, where the attack-rate was very similar to that in Dennistoun, the death-rate was much in excess of the City mean, being 412 and 467 per million respectively, while in Whitevale and Townhead a similar death-rate is recorded, although the case rates approximate more closely to the average rate for the City.

Subsequent to the introduction of the anti-toxin treatment, and indeed almost uniformly until the present increased prevalence of the disease began, the fatality-rate in cases treated at home was higher than among those treated in hospital. During the years 1907 and 1908, however, this relationship was

reversed and was accounted for by the treatment at home of a considerable number of cases which presented no clinical symptoms of the disease, and were recognised only as the result of bacteriological enquiry consequent, in most instances, on the occurrence of previous cases in families. During last year, however, the lowered fatality-rate formerly associated with hospital treatment has been re-established, as is shown in the following Table:—

GLASGOW.—DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

YEAR	TREATED AT HOME.			TREATED IN HOSPITAL.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Case-mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case-mortality per cent.
1891	390	100	25·6	75	31	41·3
1892	494	183	37·0	81	12	14·8
1893	671	183	27·3	157	63	40·1
1894	715	203	28·4	252	87	34·5
1895	468	111	23·7	186	26	13·9
1896	411	81	19·7	190	35	18·4
1897	310	88	28·4	152	39	25·6
1898	175	59	33·7	258	54	20·9
1899	222	75	33·8	243	34	14·0
1900	219	70	32·0	321	55	17·1
1901	241	64	26·5	322	51	15·8
1902	246	40	16·3	371	65	17·5
1903	209	32	15·3	515	71	13·8
1904	195	38	19·5	452	53	11·7
1905	145	26	17·9	581	81	13·9
1906	172	23	13·4	1,098	113	10·3
1907	175	16	9·2	1,043	111	10·6
1908	196	20	10·2	1,078	124	11·5
1909	212	30	14·2	1,634	192	11·8

During the year, several groupings of the disease occurred, two in relation to elementary schools and one in relation to a milk supply. The circumstances attending these outbreaks are related in the following extracts from reports submitted at the time to the Committee on Health.

Extract from Minute of 10th February, 1909.

DIPHTHERIA IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Six cases of diphtheria sickening within a period of seven days (14th to 21st January) having occurred among the children attending one class in the infant department of a school in the Eastern District, it was thought advisable to examine the throats of the remaining members of the class—45 in number—and in four cases the bacillus of diphtheria was obtained in swabs taken therefrom.

There was no history of sore throat among the members of the class, but as a certain number of pencils were used in common, these were destroyed, and the drinking cups disinfected, while the class-room and books were sprayed.

The children were kept under supervision, and since disinfection no other case has occurred.

Extract from Minute of 26th January, 1910.

During December three cases of diphtheria were notified in children attending one of the schools in the Northern District of the City.

The first notification was received on 4th, and the others on 20th and 21st December. As all three were members of one class, it was considered desirable to

examine the throats of the other children in attendance, and swabs were taken from the nose or throat of 44 children, in six of whom the organism of diphtheria was recovered. Three of these children were subsequently removed to hospital, and the others attended at home. In connection with one of these latter cases, two children of a friend's family, who had visited the house on 14th January, sickened on the 21st, and a third two days later. Although in theory every person affected with bacterial diphtheria only, and presenting no clinical symptoms of the disease, is potentially a carrier of infection, these are the first illustrations we have had of true clinical diphtheria resulting apparently from contact under the conditions described.

The pencils which were in common use in the class-room were destroyed, and the class-room, cloak-room, and lavatory disinfected.

No further cases occurred among the scholars.

Extract from Minute of 13th October, 1909.

DIPHTHERIA IN ASSOCIATION WITH A MILK SUPPLY.

Ten cases of diphtheria affecting the members of six households occurred in Polmadie District between 16th September and 1st October. All were obtaining their milk supply from the same dairy. Bacteriological examination of the throats of 15 contacts disclosed 3 with the organism in them, but with no clinical symptoms of the disease. A similar examination was also made of the employés of the dairy, and a "positive" result was obtained in one of them.

Seasonal Prevalence.—Some information as to the seasonal prevalence of the disease is afforded by the Table which follows. The disease is generally less active during the period March to August. Thereafter an increase in activity is apparent, which continues till the end of February. During the period 1890-1907 the maximum prevalence occurred during October and November. In the autumn of 1908 the disease became still more active, and although the maximum monthly incidence for that year was reached in November, there was little abatement in the following spring, and a high level of prevalence may be said to have been maintained from the autumn of 1908 till the end of 1909. Indeed, a survey of the cases now being registered shows that its activity has not lessened during the spring and early summer of the current year (1910).

GLASGOW.—DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—NUMBER OF CASES REGISTERED and ANNUAL CASE-RATE per 100,000 LIVING for each MONTH for the PERIODS 1890-1900, 1901-1907, 1908, and 1909.

MONTH.	CASES.				ANNUAL CASE-RATE.			
	1890-1900.	1901-07.	1908.	1909.	1890-1900.	1901-07.	1908.	1909.
January,	652	558	90	119	103	119	132	175
February,	611	470	120	152	108	111	189	248
March,	586	472	84	145	93	101	124	213
April,	461	426	101	129	75	94	153	196
May,	444	397	60	100	70	85	88	147
June,	377	333	79	112	62	74	120	170
July,	300	301	37	96	47	64	54	141
August,	478	399	55	151	76	85	81	222
September,	608	491	103	225	100	109	156	342
October,	711	668	165	252	113	143	243	371
November,	698	656	201	184	114	145	305	280
December,	649	594	179	181	103	127	263	266
Year,	6,575	5,765	1,274	1,846	89	105	159	231

Influence of School Holidays on Case-Incidence.—In the Report for last year a Table was introduced showing the effect of school holidays on the case incidence of the disease, and a similar Table is again included. From the beginning of July, when the schools were closed for holidays, till August 17th, when they reopened, there was a reduction, as compared with the six weeks preceding the holidays, of 5 cases among children at school ages, but an increase of 36 among children under school age and of 7 among persons over school age. On the other hand, during the six weeks following the reopening, an increase in cases occurred at all ages up to 14 years, and was particularly marked in children of school age. As already observed, however, when considering the seasonal incidence of the disease, an autumnal increase beginning in August is characteristic of the seasonal movement of the disease, and some part of the increase in the number of cases among school children is no doubt to be accounted for by the increased infectivity which the disease then manifests.

But the absence of many illustrations of groupings of cases in individual schools is worthy of note, in view of the general evidence thus supplied that school openings determine an increase in the number of cases occurring among children at school ages.

GLASGOW, 1909.—DIPHTHERIA.—CASES NOTIFIED between May 19th and Sept. 29th, 1909, ARRANGED to SHOW the INFLUENCE of SCHOOL HOLIDAYS on CASE-INCIDENCE.

PERIODS.	Cases Notified.						Increase or Decrease.						TOTAL.
	Age, 0—5.		Age, 5—14.		Age, 14 and up.		Age, 0—5.		Age, 5—14.		Age, 14 and up.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1st. { May 19 to June 30.	31	26	32	33	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
2nd. { July 1 to Aug. 17.	43	50	27	33	9	19	+ 12	+ 24	- 5	...	+ 6	+ 1	181
							+ 36		- 5		+ 7		
3rd. { Aug. 18 to Sept. 29	56	60	62	68	9	19	+ 13	+ 10	+ 35	+ 35	...	...	274
							+ 23		+ 70		...		
	130	136	121	134	21	56							
	266		255		77								598

Age and Sex Distribution.—In former Reports the excessive fatality of diphtheria in infants has been pointed out, and the following Table repeats the illustration. For both sexes, up to the age of 3 years, the fatality-rate is equal to about 30 per cent., and for ages 4 to 5 to about one-half of this; thereafter there is a gradual reduction in the fatality-rate up to the age of 15 years. At ages beyond 15, deaths are few in number. The longer an attack of the disease is delayed, the greater becomes the chance of recovery.

GLASGOW, 1909.—DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—AGE and SEX DISTRIBUTION of CASES and DEATHS, with CASE-MORTALITY.

AGE.	Cases.		Deaths.		Case-mortality per cent.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1	45	20	13	5	28·9	25·0
2	101	87	29	26	28·7	29·9
3	84	97	21	32	25·0	33·0
4	96	119	12	18	12·5	15·1
5	82	85	11	12	13·4	14·1
6	80	74	6	5	7·5	6·8
10	207	217	9	14	4·3	6·5
15	77	96	2	2	2·6	2·1
20	32	50	1	...	3·1	...
25	14	56	1	...	7·1	...
35	20	64	2	1	10·0	1·6
45	10	25	...	...	...	...
55	2	3	...	...	...	...
65	1	2	...	...	...	...
All Ages, {	851	995	107	115	12·6	11·6
	1,846		222		12·0	

Relation of Croup to Diphtheria.—The gradual shrinkage of croup as a cause of death, and its inclusion among true cases of diphtheria, is illustrated in the following Table, which shows the deaths and death-rates from diphtheria and croup separately and together for the period of fifteen years. By referring to former Reports the decrease over a longer period may be followed:—

GLASGOW.—DEATHS and DEATH-RATES *per Million* from DIPHTHERIA and CROUP from 1895 to 1909.*

Year	DEATHS.			DEATH-RATE PER MILLION.		
	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diphtheria and Croup.
1895	112	73	185	161	105	266
1896	83	54	137	118	76	194
1897	97	48	145	136	67	203
1898	103	29	132	142	40	182
1899	106	17	123	145	23	168
1900	130	19	149	175	25	200
1901	110	13	123	144	17	161
1902	106	21	127	137	27	164
1903	105	13	118	133	17	150
1904	95	9	104	119	11	130
1905	110	11	121	136	14	150
1906	147	9	156	176	11	187
1907	131	6	137	155	7	162
1908	156	3	159	180	3	182
1909	230	3	233	264	3	267

* Registrar-General's Annual Reports.

ENTERIC FEVER.

566 cases of enteric fever were registered during 1909, of which 546, or 96·5 per cent., were treated in hospital. The number of deaths from the disease was 93, representing a death-rate of 0·116 per 1,000 living. The case-rate for the year was 707 per million living, compared with 741 in 1908, and the case-fatality rate was 16·4, compared with 12·1 per cent.

For several periods the death-rate from enteric fever in Glasgow has been:—

1881-90,	·230 per 1,000.
1891-1900,	·215 „
1901-1905,	·155 „
1906,	·102 „
1907,	·114 „
1908,	·090 „
1909,	·116 „

The following Table gives the attack-rate and death-rate per million and the case-mortality for each year since 1891, together with the proportion of cases removed to hospital:—

GLASGOW.—ENTERIC FEVER, 1891-1909.

Year.	CASES.			DEATHS.			Case-mortality per cent.
	Number.	Rate per Million.	Per cent. treated in Hospital.	Number.	Rate per Million.	Per cent. occurring in Hospital.	
1891	784	1,386	59·8	123	218	69·9	15·7
1892	590	884	58·3	101	151	67·3	17·1
1893	703	1,043	60·9	120	178	68·3	17·1
1894	810	1,184	72·2	151	221	76·2	18·6
1895	797	1,150	74·5	122	176	73·0	15·3
1896	691	982	71·1	145	206	72·4	21·0
1897	905	1,265	74·6	174	243	78·8	19·2
1898	1,212	1,657	86·6	228	312	86·0	18·8
1899	1,080	1,445	89·4	178	238	84·3	18·4
1900	1,013	1,340	85·1	158	209	85·4	15·6
1901	1,257	1,650	85·1	210	275	80·1	16·7
1902	698	899	90·7	110	142	88·2	15·8
1903	944	1,207	92·2	142	182	91·5	15·1
1904	628	800	91·6	84	107	89·3	13·4
1905	447	569	90·8	53	67	84·9	11·9
1906	388	483	92·5	82	102	87·8	21·1
1907	470	583	92·3	92	114	88·0	19·6
1908	594	741	87·7	72	90	86·1	12·1
1909	566	707	96·5	93	116	88·2	16·4

For comparison with other towns the following particulars are given:—

DEATH-RATE PER 100,000 FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN CERTAIN LARGE TOWNS OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND FOR SEVERAL PERIODS.*

	1899-1908.			1909.
Glasgow,	15			12
Edinburgh,	7			1
Dundee,	8			2
Aberdeen,	5			3
Paisley,	19			...
Greenock,	21			...
London,	10			3
Liverpool,	19			7
Manchester,	12			14
Birmingham,	15			4

* Registrar General's Annual Report.

Among the towns quoted, the rate for Glasgow was only exceeded by that for Manchester.

The Ward distribution of the cases and deaths is shown in Appendix Table XXVIII. Relatively the disease was most prevalent in Broomielaw, which had also the highest death-rate, and in Sandyford, Govanhill, and Hutchesontown, in the order named.

In Cowcaddens, Kinning Park, Hutchesontown, Whitevale, and Anderston the death-rate was considerably in excess of the mean for the City.

Attention was directed during the year to several groupings of the disease in association with "missed" cases, and during the autumn with an infected milk supply. The circumstances under which these outbreaks occurred and the action taken in connection therewith are described in the extracts which follow from reports submitted to the Committee on Health:—

Extract from Minute of 24th February, 1909.

MISSED CASES.

Illustration of the extension of the infection resulting from "missed" cases of enteric fever frequently occurs, and the following supplies the most recent which has come to knowledge:—

Towards the end of January two cases of enteric fever were notified in a family living in a two-apartment house, occupied by three adults and six children, in Bridgeton. One of the patients was a child, and the other the father of the family, who has since died. As both sickened early in January, within five days of each other, suspicion as to a local source of infection was created, and on inquiry it was discovered that in a child of eight years an indefinite and mild illness had begun about 18th December last. Convalescence was now established in this child, but on examination the blood responded to the "Widal" test, and the child was in consequence regarded as the source of the illness of the other two. This was strengthened by the occurrence of a third case in another member of the family sickening on 26th January.

Extract from Minute of 10th March, 1909.

EFFECT OF MISSED CASE IN OVERCROWDED HOUSE.

I had occasion in last fortnight's report to draw attention to the unhappy result of a "missed" case of enteric fever in a family residing in Bridgeton, and there now occurs an illustration drawn from the Western District of the City which is equally instructive.

The incident occurred in a three-apartment house in West Bothwell Street, occupied by three families collectively, comprising 7 adults and 7 children—the principal tenant's family consisting of 3 adults and 5 children, and two families of lodgers, one of which was composed of 2 adults and 2 children, and the other of 2 adults. Those lodger families occupied separate rooms, but much of the life was conducted in common, and the kitchen was used for cooking purposes by all the families.

As already mentioned, the principal tenant's family occupied the kitchen—an apartment of 1,200 cubic feet capacity, which, with 3 adults and 5 children, was overcrowded to the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ adults. The first case occurred in a child of this family, and of the eight members composing it two only escaped infection.

The first attack occurred in a boy (J. A.), aged 3, who sickened on 3rd January, but although he suffered severely from vomiting and diarrhoea, and was at times delirious, no medical advice was obtained until 16th February. Meanwhile, the boy's mother had sickened on 28th January, and a sister on 5th February, while the father of one of the lodger families (W.) sickened on 7th February, and his son and daughter on 17th February. Between these dates three other members of the principal tenant's family sickened of the disease—the son (R. A.), aged 7, on the 10th; father, aged 29, and a daughter (J. A.), aged 10, both on 12th February. There were thus in the original tenant's family 6 cases, and in the lodger's family 3 cases.

When the father of the lodger's family (W.) sickened, his illness was believed to be bronchitis, and he was removed to Oakbank Hospital, three days later, however, being transferred to Ruchill Hospital. The Parish Authorities, on the request of his

wife, same day admitted the daughter (J. W.), aged 2 years and 2 months, to Stobhill Hospital, from which institution she was removed nine days subsequently to Ruchill as suffering from enteric fever. The remaining members of this (W.) family, *i.e.*, the wife and a child, aged 15 months, were removed to Baird Street Reception-house, the child two days later being removed to Ruchill.

A son (R. A.), aged 7, of the original tenant's family, having been sent to Greenock on the 10th February, was several days later removed to hospital there, suffering from this disease.

Contrasted with this devastating result of infection when experienced at close quarters, in which nine out of fourteen persons are attacked, it falls to be observed that the closet used by these patients was one also used in common by the members of two other households on the same stairhead, and that no other sickness has occurred in either of these families, although in one there are 4 and in the other 2 children.

Case.	Age.	Date of Sickening.	Date of Removal.
1. J. A. (son), - - -	3	3rd January.	Ruchill, 16th February.
2. Mrs. A. (mother), - -	23	28th "	" 17th "
3. S. A. (daughter), - -	8	5th February.	" 14th "
4. Mr. W. (lodger), - -	26	7th "	{ Oakbank, 12th February. Ruchill, 15th February.
5. R. A. (son), - - -	7	10th "	{ Greenock Hospital, 22nd February.
6. J. A. (daughter), - -	10	12th "	Ruchill, 16th February.
7. Mr. A. (father), - -	29	12th "	" 16th "
8. E. W. (lodger's son), -	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	17th "	{ Baird Street Reception House, 19th February. Ruchill, 21st February.
9. J. W. (lodger's daughter),	2 $\frac{2}{12}$	17th "	{ Stobhill, 12th February. Ruchill, 21st February.

When the cases in the foregoing list came under observation, it was learned that another family had been temporary lodgers in the same household, but had left some time previously, and their address could not be ascertained. On 14th March, however, a woman was admitted to hospital from an address in the central district of the City, ill of the disease, who proved to be the missing lodger. She, with her husband, had left the West Bothwell Street house 16 days before her illness began.

Extract from Minute of 25th August, 1909.

A further illustration of the risks to which the other members of a household become exposed when enteric fever occurs in a form which fails to obtain early recognition has been afforded by a group of six cases occurring in a family residing at Centre Street, S.S.

The mother of this family sickened about 16th July, and there is a history that some three weeks prior thereto she ate uncooked mussels.

A medical attendant was called in on 24th July, and on the following day a child, aged 4 years, sickened, and both were removed to hospital on 28th.

The remaining members of the family sickened in succession on 31st July, 1st, 9th, and 10th August, the last two being removed from the reception-house, where they had been placed for observation.

The house consisted of two apartments, and, in addition to the family of the tenant, there were three lodgers living in the room. It was overcrowded to the extent of two adults.

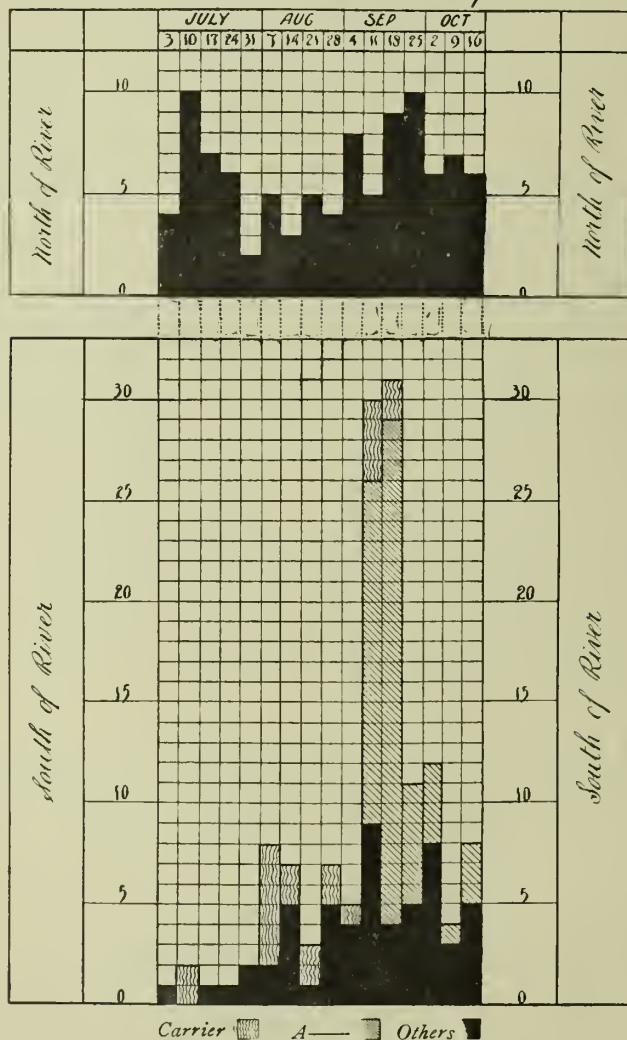
GROUPING OF CASES SOUTH OF RIVER.

The course of enteric fever in the City during the autumn of 1909 was marked by two incidents which are important—one as affording further illustration of the risks which attend "carrier" cases, another as illustrating what I believe to have been a milk infection obtained from an undiscovered source. Both occurred in adjacent districts south of the river, in the neighbourhood mainly of Caledonia Road and South Wellington Street.

In order to illustrate the effect of these cases on the general volume of the disease occurring during the weeks in question, I present a diagram showing the total number of cases occurring weekly from the beginning of July to the date of the present report. These are arranged in groups to distinguish between the cases occurring on the north side of the river from those on the south, and the solid colour indicates such cases as were not traceably associated with each other. The shaded groups, on the other hand, indicate the cases belonging to one or other of the two groups of associated cases, and the excrescences which they form on the main line of movement support the suggestion that they are not at all related to the general movement of the disease, but can be regarded as accidental to it, and due to the action of specific infection.

GLASGOW ENTERIC FEVER 1909.

*Shewing number of cases registered
each week North and South of River*



Cases occurring in association with "Carrier" Case.—The earlier group occurred in association with a patient whose attack occurred in the autumn of 1908, but in whom the acquired faculty of infecting others would appear to have remained latent until the development of the cases which led to her recognition. The first two of these sickened on June 20th and 25th, and were notified early in July, both being removed to hospital on the 4th of that month.

After an interval of seventeen days a succession of cases began, ultimately involving 19 persons, several of whom were members of two families living on the same landing, while the remainder were members of three families who were relatives and frequent visitors to the "carrier's" household, although living elsewhere.

The first of these later sickenings occurred within seventeen days after exposure, and might reasonably be regarded as secondary to the cases removed on July 4th,

but the subsequent cases occurred at intervals which were too long to admit of this explanation being regarded as satisfactory, and which led to the condition of the 1908 patient being investigated, with the result that the intestinal discharges were found to be infective, and she was removed to Ruchill Hospital, where she is now receiving vaccine treatment.*

Cases occurring in association with Milk Supply.—The second and larger outbreak was limited as to notification practically to the middle portion of the fortnight ending 18th September, and as to sickening, save of secondary cases, to the period between August 24th and September 10th. The cases numbered 56, 6 of which were secondary, the 50 primary cases being distributed throughout 39 families.

In two respects the outbreak is peculiar. In the first place it was, as has been said, self-limited, and although the notification curve presents the features of a milk outbreak, the curve of sickening has no such symmetry, the maximum number of cases sickening on individual days being reached on August 31st and September 10th, which correspond roughly with the middle and end of the period during which cases were occurring. The abrupt cessation indeed of the cases after this date has a significant relationship to certain changes in the source of the milk supply, which will be again referred to.

As the inquiry failed to discover the actual source of infection, some consideration is required before accepting a theory of milk infection to explain it, because the period when the sickenings occurred coincided with the autumn rise in the disease, and several coincident forms of food infection might have been suggested as affording a probable explanation. It early arrested attention, however, that while the patients were customers of several dairies, the source of supply of these dairies could be definitely brought back to one purveyor; so that the relation of the whole milk supply of the south side of the City to all the enteric fever occurring in these weeks comes to have an important bearing on the question, and especially as to whether a particular portion of this supply could be held responsible for the grouping of the cases which occurred in its distribution.

I have already shown that if this outbreak, and that associated with the "carrier" cases formerly described, be deleted from the movement of enteric fever over the south side generally, the curve of the remaining cases corresponds in a fair way with that on the north side of the river. If, therefore, we take all the cases on the south side east of Eglinton Street and between the railway and the river in relation to the milk supplies, we have the following facts revealed:—

In column I. of the following table the number of first cases occurring in families in successive weeks from August 7th to October 2nd is given. In the second column the number of such cases occurring on a particular supply is stated; while the third column shows the number of dairies connected with the cases not on this supply. The difference, then, between the total cases sickening and the cases occurring on the suspected supply can be distributed over the other dairies represented in the third column.

ENTERIC FEVER.—South Side, between Clyde and Railway east of Eglinton Street.

From 1st August, 1909, to 2nd October, 1909.

Week ending.	First Cases in Families.	Number of Cases on Suspected Supply.	Number of Dairies connected with other Cases.	
1909.				
August 7, ...	7	—	6	1 Family—2 cases.
„ 14, ...	2	—	2	
„ 21, ...	—	—	—	
„ 28, ...	1	—	1	
September 4, ...	1	—	1	2 Families—4 cases.
„ 11, ...	27	15	10	
„ 18, ...	26	20	4	
„ 25, ...	8	5	3	
October 2, ...	11	4	4	

* Subsequently a vaccine was manufactured from her own organism, and she was discharged from Hospital free from infection in December.

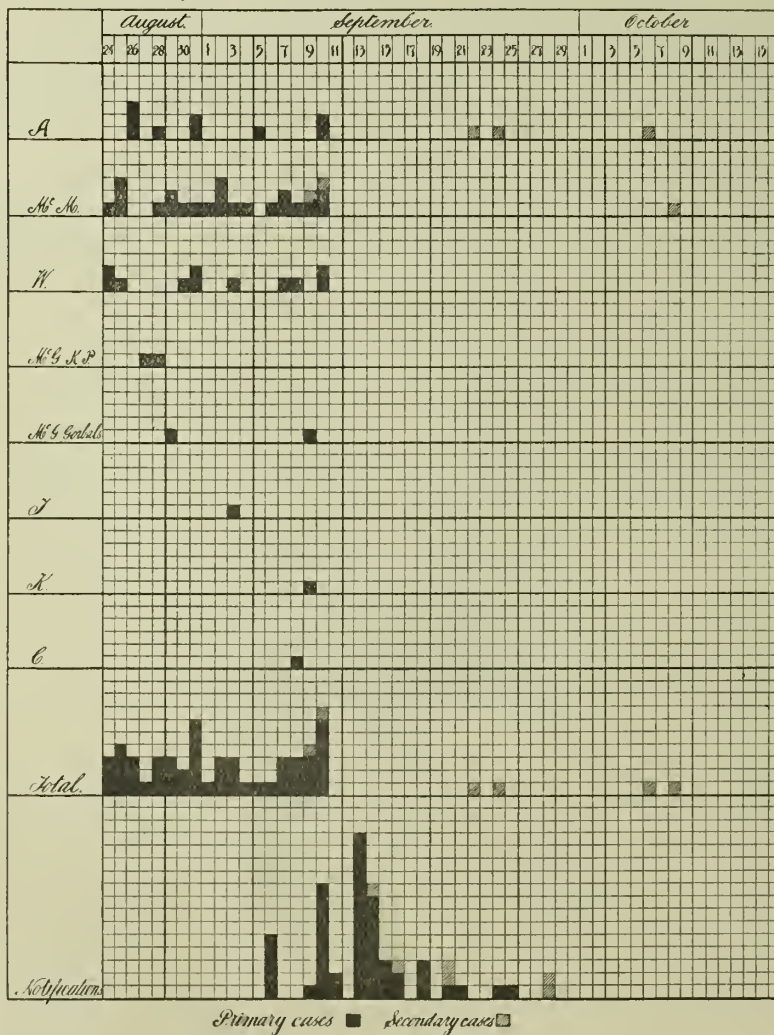
Up till the week ending September 4th, 11 cases occurred on the south side of the river in the area east of Eglinton Street and north of the railway as it runs eastwards through Polmadie, and ten dairies were noted as supplying milk to these families.

A considerable increase then occurs in the weeks ending September 11th and 18th, but of 27 first cases occurring in separate families, 15 were receiving the milk supply, which we have agreed to regard as infected, while the remaining 12 cases obtain milk from ten different dairies. Similarly of the 26 cases occurring in the week ending September 18th, 20 cases were receiving the suspected supply, and the remaining 6 cases were distributed over four dairies. This concentration on one milk supply of so large a proportion of the total cases occurring forms the argument against the milk.

Distribution among several Dairies.—This can be best followed on the accompanying chart, it being understood that A—— is a purveyor also conducting a retail business—the other dairies obtaining milk in varying quantities from him alone. The number of the cases occurring on the several dairies is not graded in relation to the quantity of milk sold through each; some other factor obviously determines the relative incidence, and this presumably was supplied by the varying quantities of each farmer's milk contained in the mixed yield supplied to the particular dairy.

GLASGOW ENTERIC FEVER 1909.

*In connection with a Milk Supply on South Side of River.
showing number of cases sickening each day.*



The distributing dairy in the present case was in Thistle Street, which received daily a total volume of about 700 gallons of milk from farms in Ayrshire, Renfrewshire,

Lanarkshire, and Dumfriesshire. That which is driven from the farms is distributed for the most part unsterilised, but all train milk may be said to undergo some such process on the day of its arrival.

As so frequently happens when disease occurs in a milk supply obtained under these conditions, the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting exact information regarding the distribution of individual consignments. This statement does not convey any reflection on the business methods of the dairymen, or on their desire to assist in the elucidation of the sources of infection, but so long as the custom of the trade is to mix separate parcels of milk, and to finally sell the mixed yield of several farms together, so long will the difficulty which was experienced in the present enquiry continue. The result of existing methods is that while we were, in the first instance, assured that the milk delivered to M'M—— and W—— was from two farms only, both situated in Ayrshire, and from no other whatever, later information made it perfectly clear that three separate farms in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire and two in Dumfriesshire might contribute to one or other of the two morning deliveries, and that a further variable but unknown quantity from an entirely different source might also on most days enter therein. All the farms supplying milk were visited by the officers of the counties concerned, and several were visited in conjunction with Dr. Wright and myself.

When the information at first given pointed with such precision to two farms in Ayrshire, A—— was instructed to stop these supplies, but after the farms had been visited and the sources of the milk revised, there was no reason for continuing this prohibition.

The milk is conveyed from the distributing to the retail dairies by two vanmen, and the several routes followed by each were investigated with a view to ascertaining whether contamination from any accidental source might reach even a portion of the supply after leaving the distributing dairy, but without result.

As has been already stated, if it could be assumed that milk from an infected source obtained access to even a portion of the stream during the period—August 11th to 23rd—a satisfactory explanation of the outbreak would be forthcoming; and it is noteworthy that a temporary addition was made to the supply at this precise interval, although no case of disease was discovered on the farm premises. It would appear, however, that the water supply of this particular farm runs for a portion of its course in an open channel along a railway line, which, of course, may be liable to any form of accidental contamination.

Several other defects, chiefly affecting water supply, were found on some of the farms visited, and I understand these are having attention from their several Local Authorities.

Question of additional control over Milk Supplies.—Emerging from the present enquiry are two suggestions which I submit for the consideration of the committee in view of the probable reintroduction of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Bill—

- (1) that pasteurised milk placed on sale should be definitely labelled as such;
- (2) that milk, which is the mixed yield of more than one farm, should have its several sources recorded by the purveyor.

DEATH-RATE IN "HOSPITAL" AND "HOME" CASES COMPARED.

The following Table is again introduced to continue the contrast in fatality between cases treated at home and in hospital. Since 1901 the hospital death-rate has been continuously below that of the home cases. The case mortality for 1909 of those treated at home was 55·0 per cent., against 15·0 per cent. of those treated in hospital:—

GLASGOW.—ENTERIC FEVER.

YEAR.	TREATED AT HOME.			TREATED IN HOSPITAL.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Case-mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case-mortality per cent.
1891	315	37	11·8	469	86	18·3
1892	246	33	13·4	344	68	19·8
1893	275	38	13·8	428	82	19·2
1894	225	36	16·0	585	115	19·7
1895	203	33	16·3	594	89	15·0
1896	200	40	20·0	491	105	21·4
1897	230	37	16·1	675	137	20·3
1898	162	32	19·8	1,050	196	18·7
1899	114	28	24·6	966	150	15·5
1900	151	23	15·2	862	135	15·7
1901	187	42	22·5	1,070	168	15·7
1902	65	13	20·0	633	97	15·3
1903	73	12	16·2	871	130	14·9
1904	53	14	26·4	575	70	12·2
1905	41	8	19·5	406	45	11·1
1906	29	10	34·5	359	72	20·1
1907	36	11	30·6	434	81	18·7
1908	73	10	13·7	521	62	11·9
1909	20	11	55·0	546	82	15·0

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The diminution in the number of cases of this disease which was recorded last year has happily continued. The number of cases registered during 1909 was 81, giving a case-rate of 101 per million living, as against 240 recorded in 1908 and a case-rate of 300 per million.

There was likewise a marked diminution in the number of deaths, these having numbered 48, as against 155 in the preceding year, with a resulting rate of 60 per million, compared with 193 in 1908.

Table No. XXIX. in the Appendix shows the distribution of the cases and the incidence of the deaths throughout the various Wards.

TYPHUS FEVER.

26 cases of typhus fever were registered in 1909, and 3 deaths occurred. All the cases were removed to hospital. The case-rate was 32, the death-rate 4 per million living, and the case-fatality-rate 11·5 per cent.

The death-rate for the several periods is as follows:—

1881-90,	...	...	...	...	...	·040 per 1,000 living.
1891-1900,	...	...	...	...	...	·016 ,,
1901-1905,	...	...	...	...	...	·011 ,,
1906,	...	...	...	...	...	·002 ,,
1907,	...	...	...	...	...	·002 ,,
1908,	...	...	...	...	...	·001 ,,
1909,	...	...	...	...	...	·004 ,,

Compared with other large towns, the death-rate in the ten years, 1899-1908, and in 1909, per 100,000 living, was as follows:—

	1899-1908.			1909.		
Glasgow,	1·0	...	0·4
Edinburgh,	0·4	...	—
Dundee,	1·2	...	2
Aberdeen,	1·0	...	—
Paisley,	0·2	...	—
Greenock,	0·9	...	—

Appendix Table XXX. shows that cases occurred in Dalmarnock, Mile-end, Sandyford, Park, Woodside, Kingston, and Maryhill, while deaths occurred in Woodside and Maryhill only. The cases, as a rule, occurred in detached groups, and at varying intervals, while in many of them the symptoms have been lacking in definition.

The following extracts from the fortnightly reports to the Committee on Health related the facts ascertained regarding each:—

Extract from Minute of 28th April, 1909

On 22nd March a patient was admitted to Ruchill Hospital, from Hillhead, notified as “Suspected Cerebro-spinal Fever.” Four days afterwards the illness was recognised in hospital to be typhus fever. The patient, a girl of 8 years, was one of two children, who, with their mother, had come to Glasgow from Greenock on 18th March, and had gone to reside first at Gibson Street, Hillhead, and thereafter at Grant Street.

On inquiring as to the source of infection, it was learned that the family had formerly resided in Greenock, that the father had been admitted to hospital there on 22nd February, and died on 3rd March, from typhus fever. Patient’s sickening dates from the 20th March, so that an interval of 26 days elapsed between her being last in contact with her father, *i.e.*, 22nd February to 20th March. As the longest incubation period of typhus fever hitherto recognised has not been more than 17 days, there has probably been some unrecognised source of infection.

Extract from Minute of 28th July, 1909.

During the present month four cases of typhus fever were registered in Maryhill Ward.

In the household to which attention was first drawn, on 14th July, two persons were sick, and in a third member of the family—a boy, aged 14 years—there was a history of illness from 28th June. The two patients, seen on 14th July, were mother and daughter, while nine days afterwards—on 23rd July—another daughter sickened while under observation in the reception-house.

A fourth case, possibly associated with this group, was removed to hospital as enteric fever on 25th current. This patient sickened on 21st July, and is said to have been an inseparable companion of the boy already mentioned, who sickened on 28th June, and whose illness was not recognised at the time of its occurrence, but was probably typhus fever.

Extract from Minute of 11th August, 1909.

Referring to the occurrence of typhus fever in Maryhill Ward, reported in minute of 28th July last, there falls to be added another case of the disease in a female member of the original family. This girl was under observation at Baird Street Reception-house, where she sickened on 28th July. In all five cases of this group have occurred to date, two of whom have died.

Extract from Minute of 25th August, 1909.

At the end of the fortnight two cases were admitted to Ruchill Hospital from the Northern District of the City, certified “doubtful scarlet fever,” with a note by the medical attendant to the effect that, owing to the bodily uncleanness of the patients, the nature of the rash was uncertain. After bathing on admission to hospital, the rash was recognised as that of typhus fever. Both patients were members of one household, and sickened within two days of each other. No source of infection has been ascertained.

Extract from Minute of 13th October, 1909.

In reporting the occurrence of two cases of this disease in a family living in Garscube Road during the fortnight ending 25th August last, it will be remembered that

attention was drawn to the circumstance that the dirty habits of the patients obscured the characters of the rash until the patients had had a bath on admission to hospital.

Since then seven other cases have occurred among associates of this family, under conditions which illustrate the difficulties attending the recognition of the disease in its present form.

In the course of house-to-house visitation, following the removal of the first two cases just mentioned, a woman, who had previously denied any association with the family first infected, was found to have sickened on 27th August, and was removed to hospital on 1st September as typhus fever(?), the other members of the family being sent into the reception-house. In hospital the subsequent development of symptoms in this patient threw into prominence pneumonia, although her husband, sickening of typhus fever in the reception-house on 17th September, fixed definitely the character of the obscured symptoms present in the wife.

Two days before the husband sickened a sister (who was also a neighbour) fell ill, as also another sister living in Garscube Road. Still later, namely, 20th September, or nineteen days after the last known contact, the mother of the family sickened. The latest sickening occurred on October 6th, when the daughter of one patient and the husband of another sickened while under observation in the reception-house.

Extract from Minute of 27th October, 1909.

The difficulty attending the recognition of typhus fever has again been illustrated during the past fortnight. A man who had been admitted to the Western Infirmary on 15th instant, certified as suffering from pneumonia, was removed to Ruchill Hospital on 18th instant as enteric fever. On examination there he was found to be suffering from typhus fever.

The home address of the patient was in the Garscube Road district, where several cases occurred recently, but no direct association can be established between the present and these earlier cases. It would appear likely that a strain of infection is being continued in the district, with the symptoms so badly marked that they are escaping recognition.

Extract from Minute of 24th November, 1909.

In the report for the fortnight ending 23rd October I had occasion to refer to the occurrence of several ill-defined cases of typhus fever in the Garscube Road district of the City.

During the interval a similar group of cases has come to knowledge as occurring in Bridgeton, and here the earlier cases would appear to have been even less defined than some of those which escaped notice in the Garscube Road outbreak.

Attention was directed to the present group by the notification of one of its members residing at Norman Street, Bridgeton, from whom it was ascertained that certain illnesses of an unknown character were occurring in a friend's house in the same street. On this latter family being visited, four persons—the mother and three children—were found to be ill, while it was ascertained that a married daughter had been removed to the Eastern District Hospital two days before. This latter patient had, it appeared, been admitted thereto as suffering from pneumonia, but we found her to be under treatment as probably suffering from enteric fever. On all five being placed under observation in the fever hospital, the first patient's illness became definitely typhus fever, and the others, although less well marked, were obviously of the same character.

From this group of cases another arose in the person of a visitor to the house occupied by the first patient in Norman Street, who had been removed to the reception-house for observation.

While these cases are all, in a sense, inter-related, all of them, save the last case, must be regarded as having a common origin, which has not been discovered, although it falls to be noted that another member of the family had been admitted to the hospital on 12th October, certified diphtheria, but presenting symptoms of an anomalous character, and not inconsistent with ill-marked typhus fever.

The obvious difficulty which exists, even in hospital, in recognising such cases, may serve as an additional reminder to practitioners that typhus fever is present in a considerably modified form, both in the Northern and Eastern Districts of the City.

Still another case is under observation in hospital, but in this instance patient comes from Caldercruix, and presents herself as an out-patient at the Eye Infirmary in Glasgow. Here, however, the illness is not definitely declared.

Extract from Minute of 12th January, 1910.

On 27th December the Sanitary Inspector of Helensburgh informed me that a case of typhus fever had occurred there in the person of a man whose relations lived in Calton, Glasgow. On visiting the house of the latter a brother was found also ill of the disease, and while he was removed to hospital, the remaining members of the family, consisting of his mother, wife, and two children, were removed to the reception-house. Next day his wife sickened.

Inquiry as to the possible source of infection showed that the grandmother had sickened between 27th and 29th November last, being confined to bed till about 24th December with an illness, which, from the history, resembled typhus fever.

The son in Helensburgh lived with the Calton household till 14th December, and sickened two days after leaving, while the other son who remained at home sickened on 26th, and his wife on 28th December.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during 1909 was 4,410, representing an attack-rate of 5·5 per thousand of the population living. 4,047 of the cases, or 91·8 per cent., were treated in hospital. The deaths numbered 158, representing a death-rate of 197 per million living, and a case-fatality-rate of 3·6 per cent.

The decrease in the death-rate from the disease since 1881 may be seen in the following Table:—

Average of 10 years, 1881-90,	...	...	...	490 per 1,000 living.
„ 10 „ 1891-1900,	...	...	...	295 „
„ 5 „ 1901-1905,	...	...	...	111 „
1906,	...	...	...	062 „
1907,	...	...	...	056 „
1908,	...	..	...	111 „
1909,	...	...	...	197 „

Compared with other large towns, the death-rate for several periods has been as follows:—

							Death-rate per 100,000.	
							1899-1908.	1909.
Glasgow,	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18
Edinburgh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14
Dundee, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14
Aberdeen,	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Paisley, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11
Greenock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
London, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8
Liverpool,	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	28
Manchester,	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	26
Birmingham,	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	19

The number of cases registered, with the proportion treated in hospital, the proportion of deaths occurring there, and the case-mortality for each year since 1891, are stated in the following Table:—

SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	CASES.			DEATHS.			
	Number.	Rate per Million.	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Number.	Rate per Million.	Per cent. occurring in Hospital.	Case-mortality. per cent.
1891	3,045	5,383	62·8	201	355	69·2	6·6
1892	4,844	7,257	62·7	301	451	63·5	6·2
1893	4,027	5,973	70·9	267	396	68·9	6·6
1894	3,930	5,701	73·7	210	307	70·0	5·3
1895	3,502	5,051	75·5	184	265	76·6	5·3
1896	2,728	3,879	78·9	143	203	82·5	5·2
1897	2,955	4,130	75·5	130	182	77·7	4·4
1898	3,620	4,947	82·3	190	260	76·3	5·2
1899	4,728	6,327	83·8	205	274	71·7	4·3
1900	4,162	5,508	85·7	210	278	77·6	5·0
1901	3,317	4,355	84·3	131	172	80·1	3·9
1902	2,509	3,229	85·3	113	145	77·9	4·5
1903	2,031	2,597	85·3	82	105	79·2	4·0
1904	1,573	2,003	83·2	69	88	85·5	4·4
1905	970	1,235	87·1	35	45	97·1	3·6
1906	1,382	1,721	87·8	50	62	84·0	3·6
1907	1,759	2,180	89·0	45	56	97·8	2·6
1908	2,797	3,491	91·4	89	111	95·5	3·2
1909	4,410	5,510	91·8	158	197	89·2	3·5

Reference has already been made to the increased prevalence of diphtheria during recent years, and a simultaneous increase in the prevalence of scarlet fever illustrates a relationship between the epidemic movement of both which has elsewhere attracted attention. In 1905 the attack-rate was the lowest recorded since notification began, but the increase since then has been continuous, and in 1909 the cases were four times more numerous than in 1905. Along with the increase in prevalence, the fatality-rate has also been somewhat greater.

Although several localised outbreaks called for attention during the year, these were incidents in the general spread of the disease rather than its determining factors, for its distribution throughout the City was pretty general, and would seem to have been due to increased infectivity of the organism rather than to increased facilities being afforded for its spread, such as infected milk supplies or school association might have supplied.

Moreover, cases which, from their mildness, escaped recognition in their earlier stages, played a not inconsiderable part in adding to the total number of cases occurring. It was thus no uncommon experience to have from two to five members of a family notified simultaneously as the result of a previous case in which the symptoms of illness had been so mild that medical assistance was not sought until the other cases sickened or desquamation was observed. Towards the end of the year measles also became epidemic, and the modification in the scarlatinal rash at that time led to not a few cases of measles being sent into hospital as scarlet fever, with the result that cross-infection of the Hospital Wards not infrequently occurred. The attention of the Committee

on health and of the medical profession was directed to this in November last, in the following minute:—

Extract from Minute of 24th November, 1909.

The Physician-Superintendent of Ruchill Hospital draws my attention to the circumstance that a number of cases are being admitted to hospital as scarlet fever which are in reality measles, and which are subject to the following explanation:—It now and again happens that during the initial stages of measles, that is during the second or third day of the attack, an erythema is present which presents features not unlike those of the rash of scarlet fever in an early stage. In the post-catarhal stage also, and corresponding roughly in time with the sixth or seventh day of the disease, when indeed the rash is just beginning to fade, the appearances presented are sometimes quite indistinguishable from the rash of scarlet fever. In view of the notably modified character so frequently presented by the scarlatinal rash at the present time, this statement may prove of service to those who may be called upon to form an opinion as to the nature of an illness often under circumstances of considerable difficulty.

The distribution of the cases and deaths throughout the several Wards may be seen in Appendix Table No. XXXI., which also shows the corresponding attack and death-rates, together with the death-rates for several years.

Compared with a mean attack-rate of 5 per 1,000 for the City as a whole, the disease was most prevalent in Springburn Ward, where the rate amounted to over 10 per 1,000. The great prevalence of the disease in this Ward called for repeated attention, but on no occasion could infection be traced to any common source, although it was frequently ascertained to be the result of direct contact with persons sickening from the disease. Otherwise the disease may be said to have been prevalent in all the Wards, in six of which, viz., Cowlairs, Mile-end, Hutchesontown, Govanhill, Maryhill, and Dalmarnock, the attack-rate ranged between 6 and 7 per 1,000, and in six others the attack-rate was between 5 and 6 per 1,000.

Reference has already been made to the occurrence of localised outbreaks during the year, and the following illustrations may be quoted from several of a similar character which occurred.

Extract from Minute of 24th March, 1909.

INFECTION OF FELLOW-WORKERS.

Four cases of scarlet fever occurred among the employees of a firm of clothiers on the south side of the river.

The manager, who sickened on 11th February, continued at work until the 13th. In the course of his duties he mixed freely with his employees—38 in all—distributed throughout ten apartments.

Subsequently the following employees sickened in succession:—J. B. (39 years) and E. W. (15 years) sickened on 19th February, and A. S. (24 years) on 20th February.

J. B. in the course of his duties as “presser” was brought closely into contact with the manager, cloth in large quantities passing between them. E. W., a girl, was employed carrying cloth between the manager and the presser. The other patient, A. S., a young woman, was not, however, more closely in contact with any of the preceding three cases than were the other employees in the same workshop.

All the cases were removed to hospital. The premises were disinfected and kept under observation, and no further cases occurred.

Extract from Minute of 11th August, 1909.

ASSOCIATION IN A MILK SUPPLY.

During the past fortnight ten cases of scarlet fever occurred in association with a dairy on the south side, five sickening on 31st July, two each on 1st and 2nd August, and one on 3rd August.

This dairy obtains its milk supply from nine different sources, eight of which consist of mixed railway milk which is sterilised at headquarters and delivered to this dairy in common with twenty-six others, and in connection with which no cases have been recorded. The ninth source forms the morning supply, and comes direct and unsterilised from a farm in Renfrewshire.

On the occurrence of the first cases attention was directed to this supply, and on the evening of the 3rd instant, in company with the Medical Officer of Health of Renfrewshire, the farm was visited and all the inmates examined, without, however, eliciting any history of sore throat or suspicious scarlet fever. The milk carriers and saleswoman employed in the City shop and the other members of their respective families were also examined, but with similar negative result. It is to be observed that the last sickening occurred on 3rd instant.

The failure to discover any cause of infection either at the farm or among the dairy employees, and the short interval between the dates of sickening, suggest accidental contamination of a particular portion of one parcel of the milk.

In the Report for last year a chart was introduced, tracing the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past ten years, and this has been reconstructed in order to show a further stage in the cyclical character of the movements of this disease. It will be observed that the year 1898 marked the beginning and 1901 saw the end of a high-level prevalence in which the disease was, for the whole period, above the mean for the ten years. It will be observed, further, that the period of epidemic intensity continued for fully three years on the last occasion, so that even now, in the middle of 1910, we are only in the middle of the second year of the present prevalence, although the numbers occurring at the present time are fairly parallel to those of the corresponding period of last year, and so far suggest that the activity of the disease is not increasing.

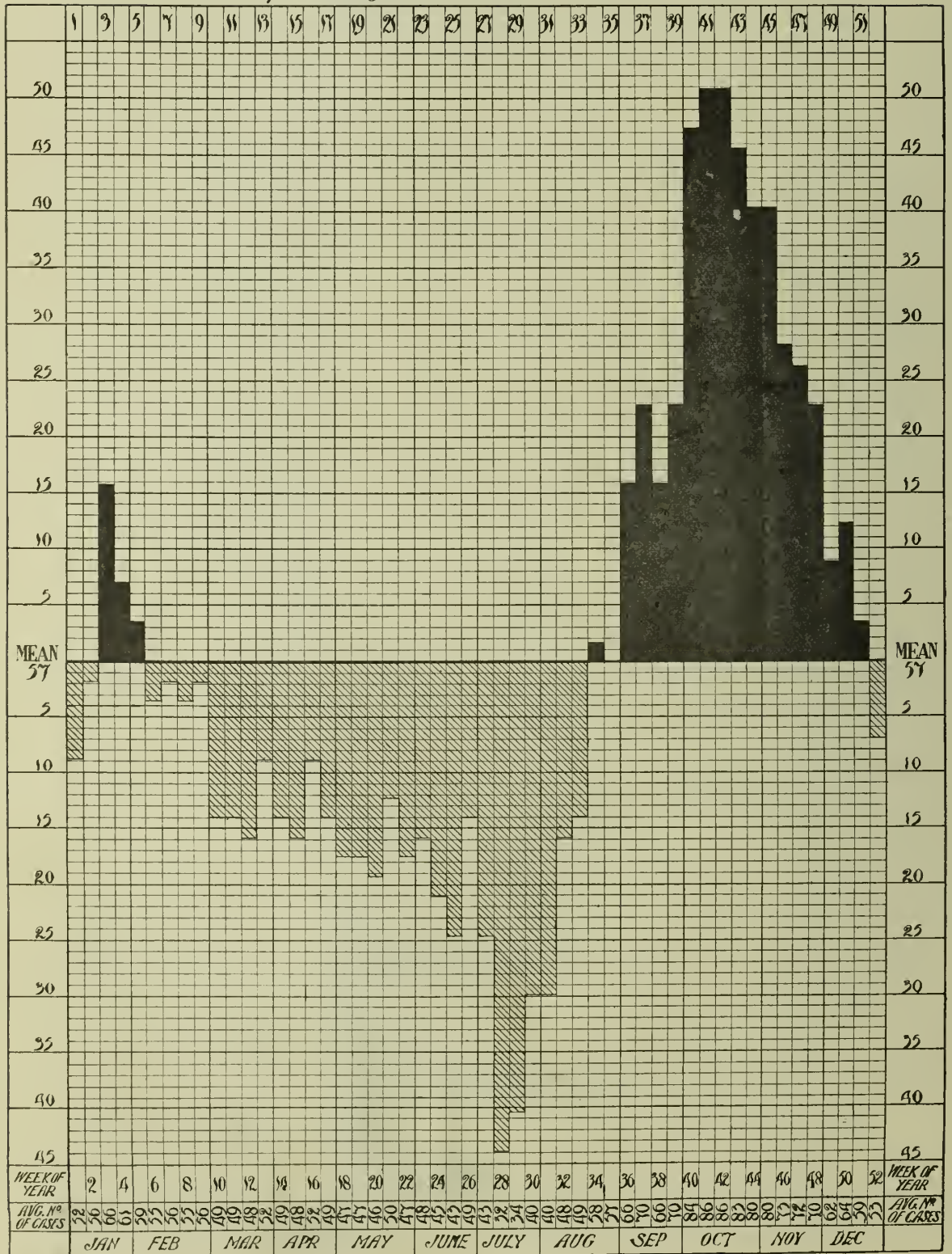
Occasion has also been taken to recast, on the basis of seventeen years' experience of notification, the weekly fluctuations of the disease throughout the year, and a chart showing this will be found facing page 51. As this is based on over 50,000 cases, it may be taken as representing, with fair accuracy, the normal fluctuation of the disease in Glasgow. It shows that there are two periods when the disease rises above the mean, one of short duration, beginning early in January but ceasing before February is well advanced, and the second of greater intensity and duration, which reaches its maximum in the second and third weeks of October.

The following Table shows the number of cases treated at home and in hospital in each year since 1891, and the number of deaths occurring in each class. The case-mortality in hospital is only fractionally in excess of that for 1908, and .7 per cent. in excess of the rate for 1907, which is the lowest formerly recorded. But among cases treated at home the rate is considerably in excess of the two preceding years, although these, together with the rate for 1905, were much below the average.

It will be observed, however, that the cases treated at home are relatively few in number, and rates in these circumstances are apt to mislead.

SCARLET FEVER

*Weekly cases for seventeen years, 1893-1909, expressed
as a percentage above and below the mean.*



GLASGOW.—SCARLET FEVER.

YEAR.	TREATED AT HOME.			TREATED IN HOSPITAL.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Case-mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case-mortality per cent.
1891	1,133	62	5·5	1,912	139	7·3
1892	1,807	110	6·1	3,037	191	6·3
1893	1,172	83	7·1	2,855	184	6·4
1894	1,034	63	6·1	2,896	147	5·1
1895	858	43	5·0	2,644	141	5·3
1896	576	25	4·3	2,152	118	5·5
1897	724	29	4·0	2,231	101	4·5
1898	640	45	7·0	2,980	145	4·9
1899	764	58	7·6	3,964	147	3·7
1900	594	47	7·9	3,568	163	4·6
1901	522	26	5·0	2,795	105	3·8
1902	369	25	6·8	2,140	88	4·1
1903	297	17	5·7	1,734	65	3·8
1904	265	13	4·9	1,308	56	4·3
1905	125	1	0·8	845	34	4·0
1906	168	8	4·8	1,214	42	3·5
1907	193	1	0·5	1,566	44	2·8
1908	240	4	1·7	2,557	85	3·3
1909	363	17	4·7	4,047	141	3·5

“ RETURN ” CASES.

During the year, 128 “ return ” cases occurred in 100 families, subsequent to the return of earlier cases from hospital. This represents a rate of 2·57 per cent. on the dismissals. The average residence in hospital of the earlier cases was 59 days, the maximum was 140 days, and the minimum 33.

The following Table shows the distribution of the cases throughout the three weeks subsequent to dismissal of the first case:—

GLASGOW, 1909.—SCARLET FEVER.—RETURN CASES.—DAYS ELAPSING BETWEEN RETURN OF EARLIER AND SICKENING OF SUBSEQUENT CASES.

FIRST WEEK.		SECOND WEEK.		THIRD WEEK.	
Days Elapsing.	No. Cases.	Days Elapsing.	No. Cases.	Days Elapsing.	No. Cases.
1	2	8	7	15	2
2	8	9	11	16	7
3	6	10	3	17	5
4	8	11	6	18	1
5	9	12	7	19	3
6	10	13	4	20	2
7	10	14	3	21	14
				and over }	
	53		41		34

“ SECONDARY ” CASES.

140 “ secondary ” cases occurred in households after disinfection had been carried out for a previous case. Of the total, 77 occurred within one week, 47 others within 14 days, and 16 at periods under 21 days.

GLASGOW, 1909.—SCARLET FEVER.—SECONDARY CASES occurring in HOUSEHOLD
after DISINFECTION.

FIRST WEEK.		SECOND WEEK.		THIRD WEEK.	
Days Elapsing.	No. of Cases.	Days Elapsing.	No. of Cases.	Days Elapsing.	No. of Cases.
1	12	8	6	15	4
2	14	9	5	16	5
3	9	10	9	17	2
4	15	11	5	18	2
5	8	12	6	19	2
6	12	13	9	20	1
7	7	14	7	21	}
				and over	
	77		47		16

EFFECT OF SCHOOL HOLIDAYS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF CASES.

The apparent effect of school holidays in reducing the number of cases was referred to when dealing with diphtheria, and a similar Table is here introduced for scarlet fever. While there was a reduction in the number of cases during the six weeks the schools were closed, there was a very marked increase during the following six weeks. This was most marked at school ages, 5-14. As pointed out when dealing with the diphtheria cases, however, this may not be wholly due to school influence, but may be associated with the autumnal prevalence which is characteristic of this disease. If reference be made to the chart facing page 48, it will be seen that the disease reached its minimum incidence during the month of July, while in September it reached a point not far short of the maximum incidence of the year.

GLASGOW, 1909.—SCARLET FEVER.—CASES NOTIFIED between May 19th and
Sept. 29th, 1909, ARRANGED to SHOW the INFLUENCE of SCHOOL HOLIDAYS on
CASE-INCIDENCE.

PERIODS.	Cases Notified.						Increase or Decrease.						TOTAL.
	Age, 0—5.		Age, 5—14.		Age, 14 and up.		Age, 0—5.		Age, 5—14.		Age, 14 and up.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1st. { May 19 to June 30,	76	68	119	123	39	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	465
2nd. { July 1 to Aug. 17,	58	59	102	124	27	37	- 18	- 9	- 17	+ 1	- 12	- 3	407
							- 27		- 16		- 15		
3rd. { Aug. 18 to Sept. 29	84	87	204	240	32	39	+ 26	+ 28	+ 102	+ 116	+ 5	+ 2	686
							+ 54		+ 218		+ 7		
	218	214	425	487	98	116							
	432		912		214								1,578

MEASLES.

10,915 cases were registered in 1909, as compared with 14,690 in 1908, and 394 deaths occurred, representing a death-rate of .492 per 1,000 of the estimated population living. Of the total deaths, 17.3 per cent. occurred in hospital, and 91.6 per cent. of the fatal attacks were in children under 5 years of age.

For several periods the death-rate has been as follows:—

1881-90,	...	...	...	.680 per 1,000 living.
1891-1900,	...	...	...	.784 "
1901-1905,	...	...	...	.512 "
1906,	...	...	...	.492 "
1907,	...	...	...	.496 "
1908,	...	...	...	1.028 "
1909,	...	...	...	.492 "

The following Table shows the death-rate per 100,000 for several large towns for the ten years 1899-1908, and for 1909:—

	1899-1908.				1909.
Glasgow,	59 ...
Edinburgh,	33 ...
Dundee,	42 ...
Aberdeen,	43 ...
Paisley,	41 ...
Greenock,	51 ...
London,	42 ...
Liverpool,	48 ...
Manchester,	62 ...
Birmingham,	38 ...

The following Table shows the total deaths, the number occurring in hospital, and their proportion to the total deaths from the disease for several years.

MEASLES.

Year.	DEATHS.		Death-rate per Million.	Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Hospital.
	Total Number.	Number occurring in Hospital.		
1895	329	46	475	14.0
1896	819	126	1,164	15.4
1897	586	73	819	12.5
1898	539	89	737	16.5
1899	544	95	828	17.5
1900	461	81	610	17.6
1901	499	89	655	17.8
1902	266	33	342	12.4
1903	346	73	442	21.1
1904	328	54	418	16.5
1905	551	159	701	28.9
1906	395	108	492	27.3
1907	400	158	496	39.5
1908	824	224	1,028	27.2
1909	394	68	492	17.3

In the Report for last year special reference was made to the outbreak of measles which had occurred during the winter of 1907-1908, when the conclusion was established that in a large City school closure did not appear to be of any permanent value in reducing the number of cases, as the epidemic continued with reinforced vigour so soon as the schools were reopened.

The disease again became epidemic towards the close of 1909, but on this occasion no schools were closed, although the children of infected families were rigidly excluded, and the epidemic was allowed to follow an uninterrupted course, except for the removal of selected cases to hospital and systematic disinfection of houses in which cases were known to have occurred.

As in the outbreak of 1907-1908, the maximum prevalence was not attained until the months of January and February, and a survey of the outbreak will therefore fall more naturally into the Report for 1910. By delaying consideration, it will also be possible to recast the figures in the manner adopted in last year's Report, so that a more complete indication may be afforded of the course of an epidemic whose action was uninterrupted, and at the same time enable some comparison to be established with an outbreak of similar dimensions which, in its earlier stages at least, was subject to interruption by school closure.

The disease is not notifiable, so that Appendix Table XXXII. shows the deaths and death-rates only in the various Wards.

It will be observed from the Table that there was an excessive death-rate in Kinning Park, Cowcaddens, and Hutchesontown Wards only, in which Wards the rates were 2,747, 2,170, and 1,286 per million respectively, compared with a mean rate for the City of 492. The disease had become epidemic before the close of 1909 in these Wards only, so that when the figures are recast to include the whole period of the outbreak, nearly all the Wards will be found to have suffered.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

The deaths from whooping-cough during 1909 numbered 775, which is equal to a death-rate of 968 per million living. The death-rate from the disease for several periods has been as follows:—

1881-1890,	...	...	...	1·150 per 1,000 living.
1891-1900,	...	...	...	·879 "
1901-1905,	...	...	...	·802 "
1906,	...	...	...	·498 "
1907,	...	...	...	1·081 "
1908,	...	...	...	·656 "
1909,	...	...	...	·968 "

In comparison with other large towns, the rate per 100,000 for the ten years 1899-1908 and 1909 was as follows:—

							1899-1908.	1909.
Glasgow,	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	91
Edinburgh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	52
Dundee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	37
Aberdeen,	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	63
Paisley,	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	49
Greenock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	65
London,	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	26
Liverpool,	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	30
Manchester,	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	19
Birmingham,	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	26

The Ward distribution of the disease is shown in Appendix Table XXXIII.

The total deaths, deaths occurring in hospital, and the proportion which these form to the total deaths in each year since 1895, are shown in the following Table:—

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

YEAR.	DEATHS.		Death-rate per Million.	Percentage of Deaths occurring in Hospital.
	Total Number.	Number occurring in Hospital.		
1895	614	48	886	7·8
1896	643	68	914	10·6
1897	842	80	1,177	9·5
1898	703	86	961	12·2
1899	323	23	432	7·1
1900	694	67	918	9·7
1901	850	72	1,116	8·5
1902	466	59	600	12·7
1903	604	71	772	11·7
1904	574	96	731	16·7
1905	621	100	791	16·1
1906	400	94	498	23·5
1907	872	231	1,081	26·5
1908	526	131	656	24·9
1909	775	188	968	24·3

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

The deaths registered as due to diarrhoeal diseases in 1909 numbered 104, representing a death-rate of 130 per million living.

For several periods this rate has been—

1881-1890,	...	...	...	...	...	700 per 1,000 living.
1891-1900,	...	...	...	...	...	843 "
1901-1905,	...	...	...	...	...	849 "
1906,	...	...	...	...	...	933 "
1907,	...	...	...	...	...	547 "
1908,	...	...	...	...	...	327 "
1909,	...	...	...	...	...	130 "

In the report for 1900 attention was drawn to the inclusion of several forms of gastro-intestinal catarrh among the diarrhoeal diseases—an addition which, to a large extent, affects the value of decennial comparisons.

On the basis of the Registrar-General's returns, the death-rate of Glasgow may be compared with several other towns:—

							Death-rate per 100,000.*	
							1899-1908.	1909.
Glasgow,	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	19
Edinburgh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	10
Dundee.	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	39
Aberdeen,	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	16
Paisley,	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	16
Greenock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	24
London,	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	33
Liverpool,	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	70
Manchester,	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	43
Birmingham,	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	45

* Compiled from Registrar-General's Annual Report.

AGE-INCIDENCE OF DIARRHOEAL DEATHS.

The tendency of the disease towards increased prevalence in the third quarter of the year and its special incidence at ages 1-5 at this period is illustrated by the figures in the first of the subjoined Tables, while the special influence of a maintained high level of mean temperature during the summer months is illustrated by the excessive fatality during August. The average range of temperature during July seems largely to affect the prevalence of the disease in the following month.

GLASGOW, 1909.—AGE-INCIDENCE OF DIARRHOEAL DEATHS.

1909.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-15.	15-20.	20-25	25-60	60 years and upwards.
1st Quarter, ...	10	3	1	1	1	1	...
2nd " ...	8	1	1	...	...	1	1
3rd " ...	36	12	...	1	2	3	2
4th " ...	9	7	...	...	...	1	2
Totals, ...	63	23	2	2	3	6	5

The relation between the mean temperature during June to September and the autumnal prevalence of the disease may be shown thus:—

	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Mean Temp. in Shade.	Deaths under 1 year.	Mean Temp. in Shade.	Deaths under 1 year.	Mean Temp. in Shade.	Deaths under 1 year.	Mean Temp. in Shade.	Deaths under 1 year.	Mean Temp. in Shade.	Deaths under 1 year.	Mean Temp. in Shade.	Deaths under 1 year.
June,	54°·7	22	56°·9	17	57°·0	26	51°·2	17	55°·2	3	53°·7	3
July,	57°·0	25	59°·3	31	56°·5	33	56°·1	15	57°·8	13	55°·5	1
August,	56°·3	131	55°·8	101	57°·9	73	54°·2	28	56°·2	53	56°·8	18
September,	53°·2	91	52°·7	52	54°·4	140	54°·1	48	54°·2	23	51°·4	17

The Ward distribution of the deaths is shown in Appendix Table XXXIV.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.

In 1909 the number of deaths registered as due to phthisis was 1,128. This represents a death-rate of 1·409 per 1,000 living, and is the lowest hitherto recorded in Glasgow.

For several periods the death-rate has been as follows:—

1881-90,	...	2·680 per 1,000 living.
1891-1900,	...	2·015 "
1901-1905,	...	1·626 "
1906,	...	1·513 "
1907,	...	1·562 "
1908,	...	1·417 "
1909,	...	1·409 "

In several towns in Scotland the rate for the ten years, 1899-1908, and for 1909, has been—

PHTHISIS DEATH-RATE PER 100,000 IN CERTAIN SCOTCH TOWNS FOR THE
TEN YEARS, 1899-1908, AND FOR 1909.

	1899-1908.	1909.		1899-1908.	1909.
Glasgow, ...	171	136	Aberdeen, ...	137	99
Edinburgh, ...	152	106	Paisley, ...	148	133
Dundee, ...	179	168	Greenock, ...	152	111

The reduction which has taken place in the phthisis death-rate in Glasgow during the whole period of registration is shown in the following Table:—

DEATH-RATE FROM PHTHISIS IN THE SEVERAL QUINQUENNIA SINCE THE BEGINNING
OF REGISTRATION.

Years.	Death-rate per Million.	Years.	Death-rate per Million.
1855-9, ...	3,742	1895-9, ...	2,014
1860-4, ...	4,094	1900-4, ...	1,712
1865-9, ...	3,972	1905, ...	1,437
1870-4, ...	3,908	1906, ...	1,513
1875-9, ...	3,644	1907, ...	1,562
1880-4, ...	3,140	1908, ...	1,417
1885-9, ...	2,601	1909, ...	1,409
1890-4, ...	2,315		

WARD DEATH-RATES.

In Appendix Table XXXV. the deaths and death-rates for each Ward are shown, together with the corresponding rates for the six preceding years. The rate varies from year to year, but in order to give prominence to the Wards in which the disease is most prevalent over a series of years the average rate for each Ward for the seven years for which the information is now available is shown in the Table annexed, the Wards being arranged relatively to their position above and below the average rate for the City.

Over the period dealt with, the rates considerably exceeded this average in Blackfriars, Calton, Cowcaddens, Broomielaw, and Mile-end, in the order given, and were also above it in Hutchesontown, Whitevale, and Kingston; while Springburn and Gorbals are next in order below the City mean.

GLASGOW, 1903-1909.—TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE RATE FOR EACH WARD
COMPARED WITH THAT FOR THE CITY.

Ward.	Death-rate per Million.	Ward.	Death-rate per Million.
Blackfriars, ...	1,999	Kinning Park, ...	1,328
Calton, ...	1,981	Exchange, ...	1,288
Cowcaddens, ...	1,816	Sandyford, ...	1,277
Broomielaw, ...	1,676	Govanhill, ...	1,145
Mile end, ...	1,610	Woodside, ...	1,142
Hutchesontown, ...	1,565	Cowlairs, ...	1,133
Whitevale, ...	1,557	Maryhill, ...	1,129
Kingston, ...	1,536	Dennistoun, ...	926
CITY, ...	1,513	Blythswood, ...	745
Springburn, ...	1,497	Langside, ...	636
Gorbals, ...	1,437	Park, ...	617
Anderston, ...	1,376	Pollokshields, ...	486
Townhead, ...	1,368	Kelvinside, ...	285
Dalmarnock, ...	1,366		

ADMINISTRATIVE TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS.

The Report for last year included a memorandum on the Administrative Treatment of Consumption, which, *inter alia*, suggested that the following measures be adopted by the Corporation with a view to securing a more effective treatment of the disease:—

- (1) That phthisis be included among the notifiable diseases for a period of three or five years;
- (2) that, in addition to the tuberculosis dispensary at present conducted in the Sanitary Chambers, similar facilities be provided in the eastern, western, and southern districts of the city;
- (3) that a nurse be appointed to each dispensary for systematic visitation of the homes and families of those in attendance thereat;
- (4) that the work of home visitation be placed under the charge of a Medical Assistant appointed for the purpose.

On March 16th the Sub-Committee of the Corporation Committee on Health, who had the memorandum under consideration, met with representatives of the Glasgow and Govan Parish Councils, and the Directors of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, Quarrier's Homes, and Lanfine Home, when the suggestion was made that, in place of opening new dispensaries for tuberculous patients, those of the Glasgow and Govan Parish Councils might be made available for the purpose, and the following further memorandum was prepared to show how this suggestion might be given effect to:—

Subsequent to the conference which took place on 16th March last between the Sub-Committee on Tuberculosis and representatives from the Parish Councils of Glasgow and Govan, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, Quarrier's Consumptive Homes, Bridge of Weir, and the Lanfine Home, Kirkintilloch, &c., the sub-committee on 17th May requested that my estimate of 15th January should be revised in view of the suggestion which I submitted to the conference, that some of the existing dispensaries of the Parish Councils might with advantage be made available for the purpose of district tuberculosis dispensaries.

The representatives of the Parish Councils having expressed themselves as favourable to this proposal, the only change which need be made in the former estimate has reference to the cost of the dispensary proportion of the scheme.

After preparing a map showing the situation of the several poor law dispensaries and the districts which they serve, I had interviews with Mr. Motion and Mr. Mitchell with regard to the hours at which these could most conveniently be set apart for the purposes of the Tuberculosis Committee, and the result may thus be stated.

The dispensaries suggested are numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 on the accompanying map (not reproduced). They have the advantage of being convenient of access, and are situated for the most part centrally with regard to particular areas, which may be called dispensary areas, in the following manner:—

Dispensary.	Wards or Dispensary Areas.
No. I.—17 Broad Street, Mile-end,	Dalmarnock, Calton, and Mile end.
„ II.—255 Duke Street,	Whitevale and Dennistoun.
„ IV.—324 St. Vincent Street, ...	Blythswood, Broomielaw, Anderston, Sandyford, and Park.
„ V.—55 Possil Road,	Cowlairs (part of), Cowcaddens, Woodside, and Maryhill (part of).
„ VI.—Carlton Place,	All the wards south of the River Clyde within the Parish of Govan.

No additional provision would require to be made for the central area of the city, the existing dispensary of the Sanitary Chambers being sufficient for this purpose.

Regarding the hours when these dispensaries are free for the purpose indicated the following is a summary :—

- Broad Street Dispensary, Daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock.
- Duke Street Dispensary, Daily, from 10 to 11 o'clock, and 3 to 5 on
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and
Fridays.
- St. Vincent Street Dispensary, ... Daily, from 10 to 11 a.m., and 5.30 to 7.30
p.m.
- Possil Road (Oakbank) Dispensary, Daily, from 4 to 5 p.m. (except Saturday).
- Carlton Place Dispensary, Daily, from 10 to 12.30 forenoon, and 2 to 4
afternoon.

Regarding the frequency with which the consultations should be held, it will probably be found sufficient to fix two diets a week, which is already the practice of that conducted at the Sanitary Chambers, but it may be necessary to assign one day at each dispensary for males and the other for females, because of the nature of the accommodation available.

Leaving the present arrangement of the dispensary of the Sanitary Chambers unaltered, the hours at which the others are available may be so arranged that no two of them may be held concurrently, as is shown in the following scheme :—

ATTENDANCE AT DISPENSARIES.

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.	
Sanitary Office, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Duke Street, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Broad Street, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
St. Vincent Street, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Possil Road, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Carlton Place, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...

This will enable the registers of these dispensaries to be kept by one clerk (outdoor), while that of the Sanitary Chambers will remain in charge of one of the indoor clerks, as at present.

Were such an arrangement as is above indicated carried through, buildings already devoted to the purposes of medical relief would simply have a second function added to them, and would require only the provision of some additional medical and clerical assistance.

Regarding the medical attendance at these dispensaries, I believe work would be satisfactorily discharged by retaining the services of a practitioner in each district, who would work in co-operation with the medical assistant and district nurses indicated in my memorandum, and to whom there would be supplied the necessary clerical assistance for purposes of registration, &c.

I have discussed with the clerks of both Parish Councils the question of retaining the services of the several dispensary lay attendants for such additional attendance as the proposed arrangement would entail, and I understand an honorarium of £10 annually to each of them would be considered reasonable remuneration for the added demand on their time.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF EACH ADDITIONAL DISPENSARY.

Medical appliances and medicine,	£25
Honorarium to medical attendant,	50
Honorarium to lay attendant,	10
Proportion of clerk's salary (one-fifth of £75),	15
	<hr/>
	£100
	<hr/>

A. K. CHALMERS.

Sanitary Chambers,
Glasgow, 27th August, 1909.

ESTIMATE BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OF COST OF
NOTIFICATION, &c., OF PHTHISIS.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Notification fees (first year, £570), subsequent years,...	£200
Salary to medical supervisor, ...	200
Wages to nurses—4 at £80 per annum, ...	320
Wages to additional lay inspector, ...	80
Wages to Clerk, ...	80
	<hr/> £880
Estimated cost of dispensaries, as above—5 at £100 each, ...	500
	<hr/> £1,380

The Parish Councils of Glasgow and Govan, having agreed to place their dispensaries at the disposal of the Committee on Health, the Corporation, on 2nd December, resolved that pulmonary phthisis be included, for a period of three years from 1st January, 1910, among the diseases to which the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, applied. This resolution having been approved by the Local Government Board, and the necessary public intimation having been made, the Corporation agreed, as recommended in the memorandum of 27th August, to open consultations for the examination of patients suffering from pulmonary diseases at the Duke Street, Broad Street, St. Vincent Street, and Possil Road Dispensaries of the Glasgow Parish Council, and at the Carlton Place Dispensary of the Govan Parish Council. To each of these dispensaries a visiting physician was appointed, and a special medical assistant was added to the staff of the Medical Officer. Four nurses were also appointed for the supervision of cases at home, where this was necessary.

This scheme is now in operation, and is working satisfactorily, notification revealing to the Department the existence of a large number of cases of the disease. The further measures taken in connection with these cases, and the results of the first year's working of the scheme, will properly fall to be discussed, however, in the Report for 1910.

In previous years a Table has been inserted showing the source of the cases voluntarily notified to the Department. These notifications are now superseded by the operation of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, but in order to complete the record the Table is here repeated for those notifications received during 1909.

GLASGOW, 1909.—PULMONARY PHTHISIS.—CASES NOTIFIED (1) as ADMITTED to PARISH HOSPITALS or in RECEIPT of OUTDOOR MEDICAL RELIEF; or (2) as ATTENDING the DISPENSARIES of the ROYAL and WESTERN INFIRMARIES and the ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

AGE.	Eastern District Hospital.		Western District Hospital.		Stobhill Hospital.		Barnhill Poor-house.		Merryflats Poor-house.		Outdoor Relief.		Royal Infirmary.		Western Infirmary.		Sick Children's Hospital.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
- 5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
- 15	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	7	7
- 20	1	1	...	1	2	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
- 25	4	1	1	1	14	4	2	1	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	9
- 30	2	...	1	...	11	2	7	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	23	4
- 35	1	3	1	...	9	4	6	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	20	11
- 40	...	2	2	1	11	8	11	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	25	14
- 45	...	...	1	...	11	4	11	4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	25	9
- 50	1	1	1	2	6	1	12	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8
- 55	...	1	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
- 60	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
+ 60	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Not stated,	2	2	1	1	19	10	...	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	17
	12	12	8	6	92	41	56	14	...	1	16	9	4	6	...	...	5	7	193	96
	24		14		133		70		1		25		10		...		12		289	

WASHINGS AND DISINFECTIONS IN CASES OF PHTHISIS.

During the year 1909, 834 washings and 205 disinfections of apartments were carried out in connection with current cases, and 472 washings and 451 disinfections were carried out after death from the disease.

BELLEFIELD SANATORIUM—AFTER HISTORY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

The after history of 272 patients treated at Bellefield Sanatorium, Lanark, and discharged prior to midsummer, 1910, is shown in the following Table:—

	LENGTH OF TIME SINCE DISMISSED.								Total.
	-3 Months.	-6 Months.	-12 Months.	-2 Years.	-3 Years.	-4 Years.	-5 Years.	-6 Years.	
At work, - -	11	4	14	10	9	10	4	...	62
Not at work, -	4	6	9	8	2	5	...	...	34
Dead, - - -	17	18	24	18	9	5	1	1	93
Gone to country,	11	10	6	4	6	4	1	...	42
Abroad, - - -	4	1	4	1	3	1	...	...	14
No information,	4	2	8	5	4	3	1	...	27
Total, - - -	51	41	65	46	33	28	7	1	272

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—241 cases attended the Dispensary in the twelve months (April, 1909, to March, 1910), in the proportion of 68 per cent. from Glasgow and 33 per cent. from districts beyond.

67 of these were selected for treatment in Bellefield Sanatorium, 4 were admitted to Stobhill (Poor Law) Hospital, and 93 were supervised at home.

10 per cent. of the Glasgow patients were from one-apartment houses, 47 per cent. from two-apartment houses, and 27 per cent. from three-apartment houses.

The new cases in each of the twelve months, and certain other details, are given in the following Table:—

PHTHISICAL CASES ATTENDING DISPENSARY AT SANITARY CHAMBERS, FROM APRIL, 1909, TO MARCH, 1910, INCLUSIVE.

Months.	Applicants.			By whom sent.					How Glasgow Cases disposed of.					Housing of Glasgow Cases.					
	Glasgow.	Beyond.	Total.	Secretary.	Infirmaryes	Own Doctor.	Own Account.	C. O. S.	Bellefield.	Stobhill.	Lanfine.	At Home.	Died.	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts. and up.	Institutions.	Models.
1909.																			
April, ...	12	6	18	6	3	5	4	...	2	...	...	10	...	1	8	3	...	...	...
May, ...	16	5	21	16	2	3	...	...	7	...	...	9	1	2	6	5	3	...	...
June, ...	11	9	20	10	3	4	3	...	2	...	...	9	...	2	5	2	...	2	...
July, ...	13	14	27	12	...	6	9	...	7	1	...	5	1	2	7	4	...	...	...
August, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September,	13	11	24	19	1	4	...	...	5	1	...	7	...	...	8	4	1	...	...
October, ...	20	4	24	10	4	4	6	...	4	...	...	16	1	3	7	4	6	...	...
November,	9	4	13	5	1	6	1	...	4	...	...	5	2	3	4	1	1	...	...
December,	16	5	21	7	5	7	2	...	8	...	...	8	2	1	8	5	1	1	...
1910.																			
January, ..	17	6	23	8	4	6	5	...	10	...	...	7	...	...	5	8	4	...	...
February,	24	7	31	9	9	9	4	...	13	1	...	10	...	1	14	7	2	...	...
March, ...	13	6	19	10	2	5	2	...	5	1	...	7	...	2	5	1	4	1	...
	164	77	241	112	34	59	36	...	67	4	...	93	7	17	77	44	22	4	...
Proportion of total cases from each source,	68%.	32%.	100%.	...	...	...	...	...	41%.	2%.	...	57%.	...	10%.	47%.	27%.	14%.	2%.	...

FAMILY HISTORY OF DISPENSARY PATIENTS IN RELATION TO PHTHISIS.

Enquiry was made in each of the 241 cases presenting themselves at the Bellefield Dispensary, and in 54 a definite family association was ascertained. With regard to the remaining 187, it should be observed that, while in each case knowledge of similarly affected members of the family was not forthcoming, it is not unlikely that the applicants in some instances may not have been aware of the existence of previous cases, and in some, possibly, the information may also have been withheld.

In fifteen of the fifty-four instances in which a definite history was ascertained, the father of the patient had been affected, as were also a brother, in one case, and a sister in another.

In six instances the mother had been affected, and in three of these families sisters also.

Brothers had been affected in thirteen instances, and sisters in fifteen, while in three cases a brother and a sister also were affected.

Two patients had consumptive wives and four had tuberculous children, while in two other cases uncles of the patient had suffered from the disease.

The part played by heredity in predisposing to the disease cannot be regarded as a wholly negligible quantity.

FAMILY HISTORY OF PHTHISIS OF APPLICANTS FOR BELLEFIELD SANATORIUM FROM APRIL, 1909, TO MARCH, 1910, INCLUSIVE.

Father.	Mother.	Both.	Brothers.	Sisters.	Both.	Uncles.	Aunts.	Both.	Wife.	Children.	Grand- parents.	Negative Replies.
15	6	...	13	15	3	2	...	...	2	4	...	187

Occupations.—These are shown in the following Table, together with the proportions occurring among indoor and outdoor trades, there being 61 per cent. of the former and 39 per cent. of the latter:—

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANTS.

Tradesmen,	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	} 241	31%.
Labourers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	62		26%.
Clerks, Warehousemen, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	39		16%.
Shopkeepers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	21		9%.
Travellers, Hawkers, Policemen, Car Conductors, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	35		14%.
Soldiers, Sailors, Ship Stewards,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		4%.
Indoor Workers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	=	61%.
Outdoor Workers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	=	39%.
							241		

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

The following Table contains the deaths and death-rates of the several forms of tuberculous diseases taken from the Registrar-General's classification:—

GLASGOW.—TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—DEATHS and DEATH-RATES per MILLION for the FIFTEEN YEARS, 1894-1909.*

YEAR.	DEATHS.					DEATH-RATE PER MILLION.				
	Tubercular Meningitis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Tuberculous Diseases (Not Phthisis).	Phthisis.	All Tuberculous Diseases.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases (Not Phthisis).	Phthisis.	All Tuberculous Diseases.
1894	229	354	583	1,560	2,143	333	515	848	2,271	3,119
1895	229	398	627	1,584	2,211	329	572	901	2,276	3,177
1896	246	327	573	1,342	1,915	349	464	813	1,903	2,716
1897	266	341	607	1,434	2,041	372	477	849	2,006	2,855
1898	260	341	601	1,415	2,016	359	471	830	1,953	2,783
1899	240	406	646	1,454	2,100	327	553	880	1,981	2,861
1900	252	387	639	1,478	2,117	339	520	859	1,987	2,846
1901	238	458	696	1,392	2,088	311	599	910	1,821	2,731
1902	241	393	634	1,356	1,990	311	507	818	1,748	2,566
1903	235	424	659	1,342	2,001	299	539	838	1,705	2,543
1904	258	451	709	1,378	2,087	323	565	888	1,726	2,614
1905	245	409	654	1,233	1,887	302	505	807	1,522	2,329
1906	307	405	712	1,295	2,007	367	485	852	1,550	2,402
1907	390	446	836	1,314	2,150	460	526	986	1,550	2,536
1908	310	429	739	1,173	1,912	361	499	860	1,364	2,224
1909	297	419	716	1,178	1,894	341	480	821	1,351	2,172

* From Registrar-General's annual reports.

In the period here included there has been no reduction of the death-rate from the forms of tuberculous disease which are not phthisis. Looked at for a longer period, however, it may be shown that since the present classification of the "other forms" of tuberculous disease was introduced by the Registrar-General in 1883, a decrease in the death-rate, amounting to 24·7 per cent., has occurred.

GLASGOW, 1883-1909.—DEATH-RATES PER MILLION FROM TUBERCULOUS DISEASES IN SEVERAL PERIODS, 1883-1909.

	AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE.					Per cent. decrease in 27 years.
	1883-88.	1889-94.	1895-1900.	1901-1906.	1909.	
I. Phthisis, ...	2,849	2,319	2,018	1,679	1,351	47·4
II. Tubercular Meningitis, 405	1,090	387	346	319	341	24·7
III. Other forms of Tuberculosis, ...		884	856	852	821	
	685	497	510	533	480	
All Tuberculous Diseases,	3,939	3,203	2,874	2,531	2,172	44·8

The deaths and death-rates from diseases of the tuberculous class other than phthisis for the several Wards, with the corresponding rates for 1903-1908, are shown in Appendix Table No. XXXVI. As in the case of phthisis, there is considerable fluctuation in the rates for individual Wards from year to year, but it again falls to be observed that there is no relation between the incidence of phthisis and of the other forms of tubercle. The Wards with the highest

phthisis death-rates preserve a fair correspondence with those in which the general death-rate is excessive, but no parallel can be drawn between the incidence of other tuberculous diseases and phthisis itself. The suggestion, therefore, is that infection in the other forms is not derived from co-existing phthisis, and that if bone and gland tubercle are dependent on milk infection, then milk enters less into the dietary of the poorer districts than into that of the others.

In order to obtain a wider view of the incidence of these other forms of tubercle, the following Table has been prepared, showing the average of the rates for the past seven years. On this average, Mile-end and Dalmarnock show excessive rates, while Whitevale, Calton, Townhead, and Kinning Park are also considerably in excess of the City mean.

GLASGOW, 1903-1909.—TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE RATE FOR EACH WARD
COMPARED WITH MEAN FOR THE CITY.

Ward.	Death-rate per Million.	Ward.	Death-rate per Million.
Mile-end,	1,514	City,	1,090
Dalmarnock,	1,464	Govanhill,	1,053
Whitevale,	1,399	Blackfriars,	1,049
Calton,	1,348	Sandyford,	969
Townhead,	1,337	Dennistoun,	953
Kinning Park,	1,328	Gorbals,	945
Anderston,	1,271	Maryhill,	908
Hutchesontown,	1,235	Woodside,	786
Springburn,	1,232	Blythswood,	516
Cowcaddens,	1,232	Langside,	463
Broomielaw,	1,188	Pollokshields,	318
Cowlairs,	1,182	Park,	311
Kingston,	1,173	Kelvinside,	269
Exchange,	1,132		

TUBERCLE IN MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 1909 the Veterinary Surgeon forwarded 423 samples of milk obtained in country byres, and among these twenty-four were found to be tuberculous. This is equal to a rate of 5·7 per cent., compared with 4·3 per cent. in the years 1908 and 1907. Similarly, of 122 samples obtained from town byres, the number found tuberculous was four, and the percentage 3·3, as compared with 4·6 in 1908.

Contrasted with both is the result obtained in forty-seven samples from byres supplying milk to the city hospitals, none of which were found to be tubercular. It falls to be noted that these herds are subjected to the tuberculin test, and the result now obtained is highly satisfactory.

Below, the results for the last three years are shown in tabular form:—

YEAR 1907.

Where Samples taken.	Number of Samples.	Number found Tuberculous.	Percentage.
Railway Stations, ...	163	7	4·3
YEAR 1908.			
Country Byres,	417	18	4·3
Town Byres,	108	5	4·6
Byres from which Hos- pital Milk obtained, ...	174	4	2·3
YEAR 1909.			
Country Byres,	423	24	5·7
Town Byres,	122	4	3·3
Byres from which Hos- pital Milk supplied, ...	47	...	...

DISEASES OF ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

The Registrar-General in 1901 withdrew pneumonia from this group of diseases, and constituted it a separate entry among general diseases. This is in consonance with the view now prevailing that pneumonia is a systemic infection, with a limited range of infectivity.

In 1906 the Local Government Board adopted the Registrar-General's arrangement, and it was introduced into these reports for the first time in that year. In order, however, to obtain a figure for diseases of respiration comparable with those of former years, pneumonia must be added to those now remaining under the original classification.

With this explanation, the deaths from respiratory diseases, including croup, number 1,591, and the rate 1,987 per million. From pneumonia alone, 1,638 deaths occurred, representing a death-rate of 2,046. Together the deaths from both causes number 3,229, and represent a death rate of 4,033 per million living, compared with 3,601 for 1908.

The death-rate from respiratory diseases for several periods per thousand of the population living has been:—

1881-90,	5·870	1906—Pneumonia, 1·657	} 3·427
1891-1900,	4·993	Other Diseases of Respiration, 1·770	
1900.	4·979	1907—Pneumonia, 1·934	} 3·610
1901,	4·335	Other Diseases of Respiration, 1·676	
1902,	4·836	1908—Pneumonia, 1·860	} 3·601
1903,	3·927	Other Diseases of Respiration, 1·741	
1904,	4·036	1909—Pneumonia, 2·046	} 4·033
1905,	3·569	Other Diseases of Respiration, 1·987	

When dealing with the general death-rate, reference was made to the rate which had prevailed during the fourth quarter of the year, and which had been 21 per thousand, as against an average of 18·3 for the four years preceding.

The maximum weekly rates of this period were reached during the weeks ending 24th November and 11th December, and had on each occasion been preceded by a continuance, for several days, of frost and fog. The following extracts from the fortnightly reports to the Committee on Health show the severe effect of such atmospheric conditions on persons suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs:—

(Extract from Minute of 24th November, 1909.)

The death-rate for the first week of the fortnight ending 20th November was 18·0, and for the second week 24·9 per thousand. This latter rate is greatly in excess of the average (18·3) for the fourth quarter of the year, and is attributable to the atmospheric conditions which prevailed. The number of deaths of infants under 1 year rose from 106 to 149, of children under 5 years from 191 to 279, and of persons over 60 years from 118 to 150. As was to be expected, the largest increase occurred in deaths attributable to the various forms of lung disease, and the rate from these diseases rose from 4 to almost 8 per 1,000.

The number of deaths from all causes, which had been 283 in the first week of the fortnight, were 395 in the second; deaths attributable to acute diseases of the lungs, which had been 82 in the first week, were 134 in the second week; deaths from

consumption increased from 16 to 31, and from measles, which most commonly proves fatal through lung complications, from 20 to 34. The deaths occurring in the second week from these causes alone were 199 in excess of those in the first week of the fortnight.

(Extract from Minute of 8th December, 1909.)

The deaths, which had numbered 716 in the fortnight ending 20th November, rose to 1,004 during the fortnight ending 4th December. Of these, 547 occurred during the first week, which is equivalent to a rate of 32·7 per 1,000; and 457 during the second week, which is equivalent to an annual rate of 27·3 per 1,000. Both, it should be observed, are calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of the population, which there is reason to regard as being now much in excess of the actual.

The causes of this increased death-rate are of interest, especially as they may add stimulus to the renewed interest which is at present being taken in the question of smoke abatement.

Of the deaths occurring in the first week of the fortnight, 239 were due to acute diseases of the lungs, and 40 to pulmonary consumption, these together forming more than one-half of the total deaths, and yielding a rate of no less than 16·7 per 1,000 of the population. It will serve to bring the proportion of the death-rate due to these diseases into more striking prominence to remember that the rate just stated is slightly in excess of the average death-rate from all causes for the fourth quarter of the year.

It should also be noted that the zymotic death-rate formed 4 per 1,000 of the total, and that of the 137 deaths arising from this group of diseases, 82 were due to measles alone, and 17 to whooping-cough, both of which are usually fatal through lung complications.

Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the deaths is significant. During the corresponding period of last year the deaths under one numbered 98, in the preceding fortnight of the present year they numbered 149, in the present fortnight they rose to 196.

Similarly, the deaths at ages 60 years and upwards, which numbered 129 in a corresponding period of last year, rose to 150 in the preceding fortnight of this year, and to 285 in the present fortnight.

(Extract from Minute of 12th January, 1910.)

The death-rate in the first week of the fortnight ending 1st January was 21·5, and in the second week 20·8 per 1,000, as compared with 31·7 and 23·0 in the separate weeks of the previous fortnight, and 14·8 and 18·5 in the corresponding weeks of last year.

The deaths under 1 year numbered 140, as compared with 228 in the preceding fortnight, and 118 in the corresponding period last year; while the deaths of persons 60 years and upwards fell from 216 in the preceding fortnight to 163 in the present, as compared with 124 in the corresponding fortnight last year.

Pulmonary diseases formed 24 per cent. of the deaths, as compared with 43 per cent. in the preceding fortnight; while the death-rate was equal to 4·9 per 1,000, as compared with 11·3 in the preceding fortnight, and 4·4 in the corresponding period last year.

There was a decrease of 179 in the number of cases of infectious disease reported, due principally to a reduction in measles and whooping-cough.

The death-rates in the several Wards from the diseases of the respiratory organs alone (*i.e.*, including pneumonia) are shown in Appendix Table No. XXXVII., which contains, for the convenience of reference, a column showing combined death-rate from diseases of respiration and from pneumonia for 1909.

Again taking the average rates for the years 1903-1909, the position of the several Wards in relation to the average rate for the City may be seen from the following Table:—

GLASGOW, 1903-1909.—TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE RATE FOR EACH WARD
COMPARED WITH MEAN FOR THE CITY.

Ward.	Death-rate per Million.	Ward.	Death-rate per Million.
Broomielaw,	5,829	Kingston,	3,697
Blackfriars,	5,544	Sandyford,	3,606
Cowcaddens,	5,503	Exchange,	3,469
Hutchesontown,	4,947	Maryhill,	3,327
Calton,	4,944	Woodside,	3,231
Kinning Park,	4,548	Cowlairs,	3,211
Mile-end,	4,333	Govanhill,	2,925
Gorbals,	4,302	Dennistoun,	2,091
Dalmarnock,	4,269	Blythswood,	1,883
Townhead,	3,946	Park,	1,865
Whitevale,	3,875	Langside,	1,382
Anderston,	3,760	Pollokshields,	1,097
City,	3,743	Kelvinside,	974
Springburn,	3,715		

PNEUMONIA.

The deaths and death-rates from pneumonia in the several Wards, with the corresponding rates for the years 1906, 1907, and 1908, are shown in the Appendix Table XXXVIII. The highest rate during the year was recorded in Blackfriars, where it was 3,658, and next in order came Broomielaw, with a rate of 3,576. Hutchesontown had a rate of 3,498 per million, and Cowcaddens 3,038 per million, compared with a mean rate for the City of 2,046.

The following Table shows the variations in the death rate since 1856:—

GLASGOW.—PNEUMONIA.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES PER MILLION IN SEVERAL
QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS, 1855-1909. Compiled from the Detailed Annual Reports
of the Registrar-General, except 1908 and 1909, which are taken from the Annual
Summary.

PERIOD.	Population.	No. of Deaths.		Total.	Average Death-rate per Million.
		Male.	Female.		
1856-1860, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,576
1861-1865, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,370
1866-1870, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,312
1871-1875, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,536
1876-1880, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,409
1881-1885, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,949
1886-1890, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,724
1891-1895, ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,056
1896-1900, ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,029
1901,	764,467	898	626	1,524	1,994
1902,	775,601	1,125	723	1,848	2,383
1903,	786,897	970	708	1,678	2,132
1904,	798,357	969	837	1,806	2,262
1905,	809,986	979	746	1,725	2,130
1906,	835,625	959	714	1,673	2,002
1907,	847,584	998	777	1,775	2,098
1908,	859,715	...	...	1,719	2,000
1909,	872,021	...	...	1,875	2,150

NOTE.—For the annual numbers and rates before 1901 see Medical Officer's Annual Report
for 1906, page 127.

PUERPERAL.

It will be observed from the Table which follows that the case-rate from puerperal fever per thousand births, viewed over a number of years, is apparently increasing, but that, although the case-mortality last year is higher than in the four preceding years, it is lower than the average rate prevailing since 1891. This contrast would seem to suggest that the greater supervision now possible under the Notification of Births Act has led to the inclusion of a larger proportion of the puerperal fever cases occurring.

There is a slight increase in the death-rate from erysipelas compared with the preceding year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—ERYSIPELAS.

Year.	PUERPERAL FEVER.				ERYSIPELAS.
	No of Cases Notified.	Case-rate per 1,000 Births.	Case-mortality per Cent.	Death-rate per Million Living.	Death-rate per Million Living.
1891	80	4.0	75.0	105	115
1892	63	2.8	68.3	64	84
1893	73	3.1	63.1	68	75
1894	64	2.8	54.7	51	83
1895	74	3.2	59.5	63	69
1896	105	4.4	53.3	79	55
1897	62	2.6	54.8	48	49
1898	71	2.9	53.5	52	40
1899	83	3.4	72.3	82	45
1900	78	3.2	74.3	78	32
1901	71	2.9	83.1	71	60
1902	90	3.6	55.5	51	51
1903	108	4.3	63.9	53	44
1904	89	3.6	66.3	53	53
1905	108	4.5	55.5	74	33
1906	119	4.8	48.7	69	62
1907	122	5.1	48.2	70	44
1908	119	5.0	47.9	66	29
1909	108	4.7	60.2	74	38

The Rates quoted above are based on data obtained from the Registrar-General's Reports.

INCIDENCE OF PUERPERAL FEVER IN RELATION TO NATURE OF ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH.

The operation of the Notification of Births Act now enables us to review the incidence of puerperal fever in some detail. Of the 108 cases of the disease registered last year, 37 had been under medical care from the beginning, while 71 were attended by mid-wives at the onset of labour, although in 17 of these medical assistance was subsequently obtained.

Placed in relation to the nature of the attendance, the incidence of the cases is of some importance, and may be shown as follows:—

Attended by	Births.	Cases.	Rate per thousand Births.
Doctors, ...	11,012	37	3.4
Midwives, ...	12,491	71	5.7
	23,503	108	4.6

Before accepting these rates as final, and more particularly before accepting the greater relative incidence of puerperal fever in cases attended by midwives as resulting from defective technique, it is necessary to remember that the midwives' practice is more frequently among the poorer classes and in the smaller houses, and that these are factors which, while incapable of express statement, must be taken into account when considering the difference in the incidence.

We still await the advantage which England derives from the Act of 1902, which places the midwives under regular medical supervision.

The distribution of the cases throughout the Wards, and the nature of the attendance, are shown in Appendix Table XXXIX.

Interval elapsing between Confinement and the Development of Puerperal Fever.—Here also there is a difference which is worthy of notice. Of the 37 cases medically attended, no fewer than 25 occurred within the five days immediately following labour, whereas of the 71 cases attended by midwives the proportion during a similar period was 39, or only 55 per cent. This contrast is on too limited a basis to be of final value, but it is worth the attention of practitioners generally, and particularly of those practising midwifery. A Table showing the details follows:—

GLASGOW, 1909.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DAYS ELAPSING BETWEEN CONFINEMENT AND DATE OF SICKENING FROM PUERPERAL FEVER.

How Attended.	Days										Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-15	15+		
Doctor,	9	5	7	2	2	3	4	4	1	37	
	25					12					
Nurse,	10	6	8	10	5	5	5	20	2	71	
	39					32					
											108

The following tables also show the dates of sickening of those cases which ended fatally, the periods of sickening of these cases, and the number of days elapsing from the date of sickening till death:—

PUERPERAL DEATHS.

GLASGOW, 1909.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DAYS ELAPSING BETWEEN DATE OF CONFINEMENT AND DATE OF SICKENING.

How Attended.	Days.										Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	- 15	15 +		
Doctor,	6	2	3	1	1	...	4	1	...	18	
Nurse,	6	4	4	3	4	1	3	7	2	34	
	12	6	7	4	5	1	7	8	2	52	

GLASGOW, 1909.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DAYS ELAPSING BETWEEN DATE OF SICKENING AND DATE OF DEATH.

How Attended.	Days.									Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	- 15	15 +	
Doctor,	1	2	1	2	...	2	2	4	4	18
Nurse,	1	1	...	4	4	3	3	12	6	34
	2	3	1	6	4	5	5	16	10	52

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATHS WITHOUT MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

In Appendix Tables XL. and XLI. the total deaths occurring during the 10 years, 1891-1900, and 1901-09, are stated, with the number and proportion uncertified and dying without medical attendance at all ages and under and over *five years*, together with a comparison of the proportions as affecting legitimate and illegitimate children under 1 and 5 years respectively, and in Table LX. of Appendix the numbers occurring in each class in the several Wards are given. Appendix Table LXI. gives corresponding information regarding the deaths occurring among members of Friendly Societies.

Certification.—At all ages 1·2 per cent. of the deaths were uncertified and 1 per cent. had no medical attendance. Under 5 years, however, 1·4 per cent. were uncertified and 2·2 per cent. had no medical attendance. The greatest contrast is furnished by deaths occurring under 1 year. Among legitimate infants the proportion of these uncertified was 1·8 per cent., while among illegitimates it was 4·7 per cent. Of the legitimate children dying under one year 43·9 per cent. were insured, a decrease of 1·7 per cent. from last year, while among illegitimates the proportion is only 13·5 per cent., which represents a decrease of 2·1 per cent.

In the subjoined figures a comparison is established between the proportion of deaths uncertified in 1908 and 1909:—

PROPORTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS TO TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN 1908 AND 1909.

	Under 5 Years.		Above 5 Years.		All Ages.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
Total deaths,	5,890	5,474	8,532	8,895	14,422	14,369
Not certified,	82	75	105	97	187	172
Percentage,	1·4	1·4	1·2	1·1	1·3	1·2

RABIES.

During the year the police reported, under the Rabies Order, 1897, the Dogs Order, 1906, and the Importation of Dogs Order, 1901, that 172 persons had been bitten by dogs, in 9 of whom the injury inflicted was classified as “severe,” while the remaining 163 were of a more or less trifling character.

The greatest number occurred in the month of July, and the lowest in December.

The numbers occurring in each month, as well as their character, are shown in the following Tabulation :—

Months.	Severe.	Trifling.	Total.	
January,	1	8	9	} 27
February,	1	9	10	
March, ... ..	...	8	8
April,	1	16	17	} 56
May, ... ..	...	17	17
June,	1	21	22	
July,	1	25	26	} 66
August,	3	19	22	
September,	1	17	18	
October,	9	9	} 23
November, ... ..	...	8	8
December, ... ..	...	6	6
YEAR,	9	163	172	

GLANDERS.

Twelve intimations of the occurrence of this disease among horses stabled in the City reached me during the year, but in no instance did illness occur among attendants, who in each case were kept under observation for a definite period.

ANTHRAX.

During the year two intimations of anthrax in animals were received. The first referred to a bullock which had been slaughtered in Milton Abattoir in the month of February, and the second to the recognition of the disease in the carcase of a cow which had been sent during March to Moore Street Abattoir. In each case enquiry was made at the Local Authority of the area from which the animal had come regarding a possible source of infection, but on this point no definite information was ascertained.

All contacts with the animals were kept under supervision, but in no case did any illness result among them. The attention of the Committee on Health, however, was directed to the circumstances attending the death of the second animal, in the following report :—

(Extract from Minute of 24th March, 1909.)

A milk animal, dead of this disease, was forwarded to the Dead Meat Market on 12th instant, and the circumstances under which it occurred are deserving of record.

The animal was one in a herd of 18, stalled at a farm in an adjoining county, milk from which farm was being forwarded to the City. The animal was observed by the owner to be ill on the evening of the 11th instant, and died next morning. Notwithstanding the obvious illness of the animal, the milk obtained during the interval was forwarded for sale in town, and after death the carcase was taken to the Meat Market for sale as human food. After dressing there, however, it was discovered to be affected with anthrax, and the usual intimation was made to me by the inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that so long as milk producers forward milk from animals obviously ill, and endeavour to sell for human food the carcasses of animals which have died, the power of prohibition required by the consuming Authority cannot be made too stringent.

PTOMAIN POISONING.

On six occasions during the year the attention of the Department was directed to cases of alleged poisoning by articles of food, &c. These had reference to tinned corn-meat (two occasions), sweetmeats (two occasions), and to beer and milk. Only one fatality resulted in association with one of the

tinned meat cases. In each instance samples were submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination, but in all cases the result was negative.

GAS POISONING.

During the month of February attention was directed to illnesses occurring among families resident in Main Street and Oxford Street, in the Gorbals District, which at first were believed to be due to sewer gas poisoning. Subsequent enquiry established the fact that the illnesses were due to carbon monoxide poisoning, and the following is an extract from a report submitted to the Committee on Health:—

(*Extract from Minute of 24th February, 1909.*)

GAS POISONING AT MAIN STREET AND OXFORD STREET, GORBALS.

As public attention has been directed to this incident, and as a certain number of persons suffered from symptoms suggesting a combination of irritant and narcotic poisoning—attributed, in the first place, to sewage emanation—it will be well to place on record that two cats, found dead on the basement floor of one of the shops on the morning of 16th instant, presented, on *post-mortem* examination in the bacteriological laboratory here, distinct evidence of having died from carbon monoxide poisoning. This gas is an ingredient in coal gas, but is in itself inodorous.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year 4,655 specimens of morbid products were forwarded to the laboratory, as compared with 3,833 in 1908. The specimens were submitted by 452 medical practitioners. Of these, 349 (accounting for 4,030 specimens) are in general practice within the municipal boundaries, 27 (accounting for 87 specimens) were resident outwith the boundaries, 69 (accounting for 371 specimens) were acting for public institutions, and 7 (accounting for 167 specimens) were connected with the Health Department.

It thus appears that about 90·0 per cent. of the medical practitioners engaged in general practice within the City availed themselves of the laboratory for bacteriological diagnosis during the year, and the average number of specimens received from each practitioner was 8·6, which is practically the same as for last year.

Dr. Buchanan tabulates the results of these examinations in the following manner, the figures for 1907 and 1908 being introduced for comparison:—

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS OF GLASGOW FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS DURING THE YEAR 1909, COMPARED WITH 1907 AND 1908.

MONTH.	DIPHTHERIA.			ENTERIC FEVER.			TUBERCULOSIS.			TOTAL.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.
January, -	112	128	172	40	203	55	109	125	97	261	456	324
February, -	99	154	223	50	75	80	116	126	119	265	355	422
March, -	100	164	188	56	65	90	127	127	152	283	356	430
April, -	76	131	190	50	33	56	101	101	130	227	265	376
May, -	102	88	144	65	40	48	122	122	150	289	250	342
June, -	69	87	202	41	36	54	90	100	127	200	223	383
July, -	58	78	138	39	41	44	74	63	69	171	182	251
August, -	100	80	188	55	72	48	76	83	95	231	235	331
September, -	152	126	223	59	71	110	88	95	99	299	292	432
October, -	166	213	336	53	79	84	127	92	104	346	384	524
November, -	171	240	270	52	76	86	106	122	115	329	438	471
December, -	152	205	185	53	72	69	102	120	115	307	397	369
TOTAL. -	1,357	1,694	2,459	613	863	824	1,238	1,276	1,372	3,208	3,833	4,655
Positive re- sult obtain- ed in -	30·5%.	29%.	28·3%.	25·3%.	36·2%.	27·4%.	32·9%.	33·9%.	34·6%.	30·4%.	32·3%.	30·07%.

The specimens received for diagnosis during the year from suspected cases of diphtheria, enteric fever, and tuberculosis numbered 4,655—an increase of 822 over the year 1908, and of 1,447 over the year 1907.

The increase was mainly in diphtheria specimens, which amounted to 765 more than last year. This was due to the greater prevalence of the disease during the year, and in a measure also to the larger number of practitioners taking advantage of the Laboratory.

The specimens of blood received for the serum diagnosis of enteric fever show a decrease of 39, as compared with 1908, in which year, however, the number was augmented by the epidemic in the West-end of the City. There was, in reality, a greater prevalence of the disease during 1909, and this is reflected by the increased monthly average of specimens received.

Increasing use of the Laboratory is being made for the diagnosis of tuberculosis, as will be seen from the Table, and a large development of this work is anticipated as a result of the notification of the disease to be introduced with the New-Year.

It is a noteworthy fact that the positive diagnosis obtained in about one-third of the specimens from suspected cases of each of these three diseases is steadily maintained year after year.

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIMENS FROM SUSPECTED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA, ENTERIC FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS ANNUALLY SENT TO THE LABORATORY FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS BY THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS OF GLASGOW SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF THIS WORK ON 1ST JANUARY, 1900.

Year.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Total.
1900, - -	353	543	351	1,247
1901, - -	438	1,048	565	2,051
1902, - -	712	807	847	2,366
1903, - -	997	1,014	932	2,943
1904, - -	928	853	1,010	2,791
1905, - -	980	771	1,024	2,775
1906, - -	1,357	663	1,212	3,232
1907, - -	1,357	613	1,238	3,208
1908, - -	1,694	863	1,276	3,833
1909, - -	2,459	824	1,372	4,655

DIPHTHERIA CONTACTS.

The systematic examination of all persons in more or less intimate contact with cases of diphtheria (commenced in March, 1906,) has been continued as far as possible during the year 1909. The number of such contacts for the past twelve months amounted to 909—an increase of 68 as compared with last year, and the presence of the diphtheria bacillus was demonstrated in 98, or 10·78 per cent.

The results obtained during the four years are shown in the following Table:—

Year.	Diphtheria Contacts Examined.	Percentage Positive.
1906 (10 months)	322	10·5
1907	692	6·9
1908	841	9·2
1909	909	10·7

BELLEFIELD SANATORIUM.

During the year, 229 specimens of sputum were received for bacteriological examination from the Dispensary in the Sanitary Chambers connected with Bellefield Sanatorium. In 149 of these the bacillus tuberculosis was found, equivalent to 65·06 per cent. In the previous year the specimens numbered 202, and yielded a positive result in 129, or 63·8 per cent.

RETURN CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Considering the length of time during which the diphtheria bacillus may remain in the throat, it is remarkable that so few cases occur as the result of infection by convalescents returned from hospital. During the year, only 17 such cases of infection were discovered in connection with both fever hospitals. Five of these came under investigation in the Laboratory.

A boy returned home on March 27th, and a month later infected his brother; a second returned home on May 1st, and a week later infected his sister and mother; a third returned home on May 1st, and nine days later was found to have infected his two brothers, a sister, and his mother; a fourth returned from hospital on June 6th, and one day later infected a child in a neighbouring family. A fifth returned home on 18th September, and four days later infected his brother and sister.

RECORD OF RETURN CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Year.	City Fever Hospitals.
1906	12
1907	4
1908	6
1909	17
	39

TYPHOID CARRIERS.

During the year two typhoid "carriers" have been under observation. The first—a man, aged 30, was dismissed from hospital in May, 1908. His wife sickened of enteric fever shortly thereafter, and it was found that he was shedding typhoid bacilli in great numbers in the urine. The urine of this "carrier" has been examined at frequent intervals, and up till the present time the bacillus has been constantly found. Treatment with a vaccine prepared in the Laboratory has had no effect in diminishing the bacilli excreted in the urine.

The second "carrier," an elderly woman, about 8 months after leaving hospital infected four of her own household and a number of people among the occupants of the houses on the same flat. Examination proved that she was shedding typhoid bacilli by the bowel, and that she continued to do so until November. In this case the vaccine treatment appeared to have a beneficial effect.

INVESTIGATIONS.

In addition to the specimens above tabulated, 1,135 of a miscellaneous nature were investigated for the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, the Veterinary Surgeon, the Hospitals, and Medical Practitioners within the City. These may be summarised as follows:—

Medical Officer of Health—

A. Health Department—

<i>Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis</i> ,	1
<i>Typhoid Fever</i> ,	44
<i>Puerperal Fever</i>	3
<i>Suspected Plague</i> ,	3
„ <i>Anthrax</i> ,	1
<i>Unsound Food</i> ,	13
<i>Carbon Monoxide Poisoning (2 Cats)</i> ,	2
<i>Scarlet Fever (Mouse)</i> ,	1
<i>Shellfish (Lots)</i> ,	35
<i>Water</i> ,	7
„ <i>Insects</i> ,	1
<i>Diphtheria</i> ,	8
<i>Organisms</i> ,	3
<i>Disinfectants</i> ,	11
—	133

B. Hospitals—

<i>Typhoid Fever</i> ,	29
<i>Diphtheria</i> ,	27
<i>Erysipelas</i> ,	1
<i>Meningitis</i> ,	2
<i>Diagnosis</i> ,	6
—	65
C. Infants' Milk Depot,	117

Sanitary Inspector—

<i>Shellfish (Lots)</i> ,	4
<i>Unsound Fish</i> ,	2
<i>Disinfectants</i> ,	23
<i>Fruit Basket</i> ,	1
<i>House Insects</i> ,	1
<i>Water</i> ,	1
<i>Bed Flock</i> ,	7
—	39

Veterinary Surgeon—

<i>Milk from Cows with Disease of the Udder (town)</i> , ...	125
Percentage of these found to be Tubercular is 3·3.	
<i>Milk from Cows with Disease of the Udder (country)</i> , ...	467
Percentage of these found to be Tubercular is 5·1.	
<i>Tuberculosis (Gland)</i> ,	3
<i>Tuberculosis (Swab)</i> ,	1
—	596

Medical Practitioners—

<i>Miscellaneous Specimens relating to Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Septic Infections, Lead Poisoning, Puerperal Fever, and Anthrax</i> ,	185
—	1,135

EXAMINATION OF LOCH KATRINE WATER AS DRAWN FROM THE LABORATORY TAP.

MONTH.	Average No. of Bacteria in 1cc. as estimated in Gelatine plate at 20°C.	B. Coli present (+) or absent (-) in			Other bacilli of the B. Coli family.		
		10cc.	5cc.	1cc.	10cc.	5cc.	1cc.
January, ...	71	+	-	-	+	-	-
February, ...	63	+	+	-	+	+	-
March, ...	58	-	-	-	+	+	-
April, ...	42.5	+	+	-	+	-	-
May, ...	39	+	+	-	+	+	-
June, ...	31	-	-	-	+	-	-
July, ...	32.5	-	-	-	+	-	-
August, ...	63	+	+	-	-	-	-
September, ...	56	+	+	-	+	+	-
October, ...	68.5	+	-	-	+	+	-
November, ...	53	+	-	-	+	-	-
December, ...	73	+	+	-	-	-	-

Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes was absent in 10cc., and streptococci in 50cc. throughout the year.

EXAMINATION OF RATS IN RELATION TO PLAGUE, 1909.

During the year 1909, rats to the number of 577 were brought to the Laboratory and examined for plague. No evidence of the disease was found in any of the rats.

The following Table gives the numbers examined in relation to the places from which they were obtained, and in comparison with the previous year.

Year.	From the City.	From Shipboard.	From Docks.	Total.	Plague Infected.
1909,	407	170	—	577	—
1908,	405	174	2	581	—

HOSPITALS AND RECEPTION-HOUSES.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE (INCLUDING THE MEANS PROVIDED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF SUCH PERSONS, AND OF THE HOUSES OF RECEPTION, WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE FURNISHING, MAINTENANCE, ADMINISTRATION, AND ADEQUACY OF SUCH ACCOMMODATION, &c).

(a) *Hospitals*.—Table LXII. of Appendix contains a statement of the beds available for epidemic disease for the several years.

(b) *Reception-houses*.—During the year, 213 contacts with the diseases shown in the following Table were accommodated:—

GLASGOW, 1909.—RETURN OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO CITY RECEPTION-HOUSES.

Diseases.	Baird Street.	South York Street.	Total.
Cholera, ...	26	...	26
Plague, ...	...	...	...
Smallpox, ...	...	2	2
Typhus, ...	61	2	63
Enteric Fever, ...	9	31	40
Scarlet, ...	5	13	18
Diphtheria, ...	6	...	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ...	...	...	...
Measles, ...	1	4	5
Whooping-cough, ...	1	15	16
Others, ...	8	17	25
Total, ...	117	84	201

REMOVALS BY PUBLIC CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS DEAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Eight permits were granted under the Glasgow Police (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 11, for the removal of the bodies of persons who had died from infectious disease. In each case the precautionary measures were adopted of requiring the body to be enclosed in a zinc shell, and the coffin to be sprayed with formaline.

INTERMENTS IN INTRAMURAL BURYING-GROUNDS.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Corporation suspending the resolution of the Police Commissioners, of date 10th July, 1876, to permanently close the intramural burying-grounds as places of sepulchre, 8 permits were granted, all of which were for the High Church Burying Ground.

FRESH-AIR FORTNIGHT, EASTPARK COTTAGE HOME, AND T.S. "EMPRESS."

During the year the lists of children selected for admission to the Homes in connection with the Glasgow United Evangelistic Association were submitted by the convener of that organisation for inspection, and those children residing in tenements found to be infected were refused for the time being.

The homes of all children admitted to Eastpark Cottage Homes for Infirm Children were also visited and reported on, as were also the homes of boys belonging to Glasgow granted leave of absence from the training ship "Empress."

SECTION III.

GLASGOW PORT LOCAL AUTHORITY.

SUMMARY OF WORK DURING 1909.

2,081 vessels from foreign ports passed the Boarding Station at Greenock for the Customs Port of Glasgow during the year 1909. This represents an average of 5·7 vessels per watch of twenty-four hours. The greatest number of vessels boarded in any single watch was 14.

Of these vessels, 543 had called during the voyage at foreign ports which were infected within the meaning of the Cholera Order.

Certain particulars concerning the crews and passengers of the 2,081 arrivals are grouped in Tables A, B, and C.

These Tables are further arranged to show the total monthly, half-yearly, and yearly arrivals.

Table A shows the vessels classified under the following groupings:—

Group "A" shows the *arrivals from foreign*, as understood by the officers of H.M. Customs.

Group "B"* includes all vessels trading with *infected ports*, and reaching the Clyde direct or through home ports, but *with foreign cargo on board*.

Group "C"* includes vessels from infected ports reaching the Clyde *light* or *with outgoing cargo on board*.

* Groups "B" and "C" are boarded under Article 8 of the Cholera Order.

TABLE A.—NUMBER OF SHIPS ARRIVING FROM FOREIGN PORTS—YEAR 1909.

Class.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
(A)													
H.M. Customs, ...	98	88	87	101	152	99	113	114	184	132	106	114	1,388
(B)													
Number of Ships with Cargo from Ports "infected" within the mean- ing of the Cholera Order, ...	14	10	16	18	27	13	25	16	25	16	18	14	212
(C)													
Number of ships from "infected" Ports, but reach- ing Clyde light,	28	27	27	30	42	25	23	33	42	15	18	21	331
Total Vessels (B & C).	42	37	43	48	69	38	48	49	67	31	36	35	543

Table B shows the monthly arrivals under Groups "B" and "C" of Table A, together with a Group "D," which includes vessels from foreign non-infected ports reaching the Clyde direct or coastwise.

Table C shows the total arrivals for the year under Table B, and includes a statement of the number of crews and passengers on board.

TABLE B.—NUMBER of ARRIVALS BOARDED at BOARDING STATION, 1909.

CLASS.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			HALF-YEAR TOTAL.		
	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.
From Infected Ports— (B) With Foreign Cargo, ...	14	1,170	1	10	679	1	16	1,033	...	18	1,037	...	27	3,193	11	13	903	5	98	8,015	18
(C) Light or with Outward Cargo,	28	1,279	...	27	1,372	...	27	1,320	4	30	1,446	5	42	3,944	...	25	1,047	2	179	10,408	11
Total of B and C,	42	2,449	1	37	2,051	1	43	2,353	4	48	2,483	5	69	7,137	11	38	1,950	7	277	18,423	29
(D) From Non-infected Foreign Ports (with or with- out cargo), ...	95	2,873	445	106	3,111	758	102	3,084	678	116	3,448	726	168	3,163	2,013	117	4,443	2,536	704	20,122	7,156
Totals, ...	137	5,322	446	143	5,162	759	145	5,437	682	164	5,931	731	237	10,300	2,024	155	6,393	2,543	981	38,545	7,185

TABLE B.—Continued.

CLASS.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			HALF-YEAR TOTAL.		
	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.	Ships	Crew.	Pass.
From Infected Ports— (B) With Foreign Cargo, ...	25	1,174	3	16	896	6	25	1,875	26	16	1,142	2	18	1,039	2	14	911	1	114	7,037	40
(C) Light or with Outward Cargo,	23	980	4	33	1,485	1	42	1,851	16	15	823	1	18	975	5	21	1,136	1	152	7,250	28
Total of B and C,	48	2,154	7	49	2,381	7	67	3,726	42	31	1,965	3	36	2,014	7	35	2,047	2	266	14,287	68
(D) From Non-infected Foreign Ports (with or with- out cargo), ...	109	3,971	2,903	127	4,472	1,600	210	7,293	2,047	138	5,185	1,046	125	4,536	988	125	3,748	989	834	29,205	9,573
Totals, ...	157	6,125	2,910	176	6,853	1,607	277	11,019	2,080	169	7,150	1,049	161	6,550	995	160	5,795	991	1,100	43,492	9,641

TABLE C.

CLASS.	YEAR'S TOTAL.		
	Ships.	Crew.	Pass.
From Infected Ports—			
(B) With Foreign Cargo, ...	212	15,052	58
(C) Light or with Outward Cargo,	331	17,658	39
Total of B and C,	543	32,710	97
(D) From Non-infected Foreign Ports (with or without cargo), ...	1,538	49,327	16,729
Totals, ...	2,081	82,037	16,826

Reverting to the groupings in Table B, the following comparison is of interest as showing the yearly number of persons forming the crews and passengers :—

Year.	Ships.	Crews.	Passengers.	Registered Tonnage of Vessels Boarded.
1905, ...	2,010	75,468	13,156	3,365,302
1906, ...	2,063	79,773	17,822	3,562,703
1907, ...	1,997	80,212	21,744	3,661,807
1908, ...	2,096	81,050	22,917	3,814,630
1909, ...	2,081	82,037	16,826	3,908,700

In Table D particulars are given as to the nationality of the 2,081 ships shown in Table B and their crews.

On 1,594 British vessels there were 53,652 seamen of British nationality, with a proportion of European seamen, and 18,904 seamen of mixed nationality, mostly Asiatics.

On board the 487 vessels of foreign nationality were 9,481 foreign seamen.

TABLE D.—NATIONALITY OF SHIPS AND THEIR CREWS, 1909.

Nationality.	Ships.	Crews.
British, ...	1,594	53,652
Natives of India, ...	(On British Ships),	15,761
Chinese, ...	do.,	2,954
Malays, ...	do.,	109
Arabs, ...	do.,	61
West Africans, ...	do.,	11
West Indians, ...	do.,	7
Japanese, ...	do.,	1
Norwegians, ...	222	3,615
Swedish, ...	53	969
Spanish, ...	85	1,983
French, ...	28	625
German, ...	18	320
Austro-Hungarian, ...	37	955
Italian, ...	9	247
Russian, ...	5	101
Greek, ...	3	190
Danish, ...	20	244
Dutch, ...	6	196
Belgian, ...	1	36
Totals, ...	2,081	82,037

Table E shows the arrivals of Table B, grouped according to whether they arrive direct from foreign or coastwise, their nationality, registered tonnage, and motive power.

Vessels coming coastwise are usually in water-ballast or partly loaded with outgoing cargo, occasionally also with part inward cargo.

TABLE E.—NUMBER, CLASS, AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS BOARDED AT
TAIL OF THE BANK, 1909.

Voyage.	Nationality.	Class.	No. of Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.
Direct,	British,	Steam,	838	1,832,925
		Sailing,	4	4,728
	Foreign,	Steam,	192	246,172
		Sailing,	20	35,694
Coastwise, ...	British,	Steam,	744	1,566,186
		Sailing,	8	9,475
	Foreign,	Steam,	265	203,874
		Sailing,	10	9,646
			2,081	3,908,700

DISEASES ON CLYDE-BOUND SHIPS.

The cases of infectious disease noted during the year are shown in Table F.

They number in all 103, of which 95 were found on board vessels on arrival at the Boarding Station; while 8 had occurred at earlier periods of the voyage, and had either been landed at other ports or were convalescent.

The importance to Glasgow Port Local Authority of those cases landed at other ports, or which were convalescent on arrival, is on account of contacts, and the necessity for disinfection and surveillance.

Of the 95 cases found on arrival, 27 were removed to hospital in Glasgow. 5 deaths are noted, all of which occurred at sea.

Certain details of some of these cases are given in the notes which follow.

TABLE F.—RETURN OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON BOARD SHIPS
BOUND FOR THE PORT OF GLASGOW, 1909.

Diseases.	Total Number of Cases.	Cases Found on Arrival.	Cases Dealt with in other Ports.	Cases Sent to Hospital in Glasgow.	Deaths.
Enteric Fever,	7	6	1	6	...
Scarlet Fever,	2	2	...	2	...
Smallpox,	2	...	2	...	...
Measles,	6	6	...	5	...
Chicken-pox,	1	1	...	1	...
Dysentery,	3	1	2	...	2
Diarrhœa,	1	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria,	1	1	...	1	...
Erysipelas,	2	2	...	2	...
Parotitis,	6	6	...	...	...
Phthisis,	19	17	2	...	2
Beri-beri,	12	12	...	7	1
Trachoma,	27	27	...	...	...
Cases for Observation, ...	2	2	...	1	...
Favus,	1	1	...	...	...
Whooping cough,	1	1	...	1	...
German Measles,	1	1	...	1	...
Bubo and Gland Swelling in Groin,	2	2	...	...	...
Sore Throat,	2	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia,	1	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum, ...	1	1	...	...	...
Cholera,	1	...	1	...	...
Tuberculosis,	2	2	...	...	...
Totals,	103	95	8	27	5

TRACHOMA.

Of the 27 cases of trachoma observed at the Tail of the Bank, all were rejected emigrants, with the exception of one, who was an able-bodied seaman on the s.s. "Carthaginian." Of the rejected passengers, 9 were aliens, who were returned to the Continental countries from which they came. Of the 16 other aliens, 4 remained in Glasgow and 12 proceeded to other home addresses.

The Glasgow cases are being kept under supervision, and the Medical Officers interested were advised of the others. The member of the crew above referred to also belongs to Glasgow, and the other native patient proceeded to Aberdeen.

TRACHOMA.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
1909				
Jan. 5	S.S. "Laurentian"	Boston	1	Rejected alien emigrant. Russian Pole. Third time rejected for Trachoma. Returning to home in Denmark.
Feb. 15	S.S. "California"	New York	1	Rejected Russian male emigrant. Returning to home in Libau.
Mar. 26	S.S. "Columbia"	"	1	A rejected emigrant. Pole. Returning to Zyurie, Poland.
May 24	S.S. "Columbia"	"	2	Two rejected male Russian emigrants. One returning to Uddingston, the other to Copenhagen.
"	S.S. "Laurentian"	Boston	1	A rejected German Jew emigrant. Returning to Liverpool, where he previously lived.
June 7	S.S. "Athenia"	Montreal	2	Rejected emigrant aliens. Returning to Burnbank and Calder.
" 20	S.S. "Columbia"	New York	2	Two rejected emigrants(females). A Russian Pole returning to Libau, and a Glasgow resident returning to Glasgow.
" 29	S.S. "Furnessia"	"	2	Rejected female Russian Poles. Both returning to Libau.
" 30	S.S. "Carthagénian"	Philadelphia	1	An A.B. One of ship's crew. Case slight.
July 14	S.S. "Ionian"	Montreal	1	Rejected alien. Returning to Syria.
Sept. 3	S.S. "Siberian"	Philadelphia	1	Rejected Russian emigrant. Returning to Liverpool, where he previously worked.
" 17	S.S. "Mongolian"	"	6	Rejected emigrants. Two Scotch, a male and a female, belonging to Rutherglen and Glasgow. Four aliens—a female and a child (Syrians); and three Russians, one male and two females. The Russians gave address, Liverpool.
" 21	S.S. "Furnessia"	New York	2	Rejected aliens. One returning to Rutherglen and one to Hungary.
Nov. 1	S.S. "California"	"	2	A Russian emigrant. Address, Gorbals, Glasgow. A Frenchman. Returning to Edinburgh, where he emigrated from.
" 29	S.S. "California"	"	1	Rejected Russian Pole. Returning to Glasgow, where he emigrated from.
Dec. 6	S.S. "Columbia"	"	1	Rejected Scotch male emigrant. Address, Aberdeen.
			27	

PHTHISIS.

Of the 19 cases of phthisis registered, 9 were deported British emigrants who had been resident in the United States and Canada for varying periods, and one a deported alien returned to Russia. 6 British passengers returned to this country of their own accord, and 1 Russian passenger returned to Gothenburg. The 2 remaining cases were a mess-room steward, whose home was in Glasgow, and a seaman, whose home was in Dunoon.

The Medical Officers of the Districts outwith the City, to which the British passengers were proceeding, were advised in each case.

PHTHISIS.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
1909				
Jan. 5	S.S. "Laurentian"	Boston	1	Deported passenger, age 18 (two years in America). Home in Paisley. Incipient phthisis.
Feb. 5	S.S. "Sicilian"	"	1	Deported Scotchman (four months in America). Returning to home in Dunfermline.
Mar. 3	S.S. "Ionian"	"	1	Irish male passenger returning home. Died and was buried at sea.
April 14	S.S. "Caledonian"	New York	1	A seaman, age 45. Gone to his home in Dunoon.
"	S.S. "Cassandra"	St. John	1	A steerage female passenger and family. Returning to home in Aberdeen. Isolated in ship's hospital.
May 6	S.S. "Hesperian"	"	1	Steerage passenger, with two children (two years in America). Returning to home in Ireland.
" 24	S.S. "Grampian"	Montreal	1	Deported female (one year in Toronto). Returning to her home in Wick.
" 31	S.S. "Laurentian"	Boston	2	Deported females. One Russian (returning to Russia) and one British (returning to Ireland).
"	S.S. "Pretorian"	Montreal	1	Deported female steerage passenger (two years in Canada). Returning <i>via</i> Greenock to Ireland.
June 29	S.S. "Pretorian"	"	1	A mess-room steward. Going to home in Glasgow.
July 18	S.S. "Columbia"	New York	1	Proceeded to home in Invergordon.
Aug. 15	S.S. "Grampian"	Montreal	1	Deported steerage passenger (British). Resided two years in Canada. Destination, Glasgow.
"	S.S. "Laurentian"	Boston	1	Rejected steerage passenger (British). Destination, Glasgow.
Oct. 24	S.S. "Caledonian"	New York	1	A steerage passenger. Isolated in ship's hospital. Proceeding to Gothenburg.
Nov. 11	S.S. "Cassandra"	Montreal	1	A British saloon passenger. Isolated in cabin. Proceeding to home in Dundee.
Nov. 22	S.S. "Hesperian"	Montreal	1	A steerage passenger (female). Three years resident in Canada. Returning to home in Dumfries.
" 28	S.S. "Numidian"	Boston	1	Deported male, age 22 years. Two and a half years in Canada. Home in Dundee.
"	S.S. "Athenia"	Montreal	1	Rejected male emigrant, age 30 (dying). Returning to home in Stirling.
			19	

(Extract from Minute of 24th February, 1909.)

ENTERIC FEVER ON BOARD SHIP.

On 27th ultimo a seaman, suffering from enteric fever, was removed from the s.s. "Corinthian" to Belvidere Hospital. From 19th ultimo, when he sickened, till his removal at Glasgow he was treated in the ship's hospital. Although the onset of his illness was given as 19th ultimo, he was "out of sorts" on the outward voyage to Portland (Maine), the vessel having left Glasgow for that port on 26th December last. The Medical Officer of Health, Partick, where patient's home is, informs me that no other case of enteric fever has occurred in the neighbourhood.

Thirteen members of the crew are being kept under supervision. Two only of these reside in Glasgow, and the names of the remaining eleven were reported to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts in which they reside.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
1909				
Jan. 27	S.S. "Corinthian"	Portland (Maine)	1	A British A.B. Sickened 20th June. Isolated in ship's hospital. Removed to Belvidere Hospital on 27th January.
April 4	S.S. "Truma"	Bordeaux	1	Cabin boy, age 16. Sickened 29th March. Diagnosed as phthisis in Portland. Sent to Belvidere for observation.
May 15	S.S. "Clara Mennig"	Newport News	1	A fireman (German). Landed, and sent to hospital in Ardrossan on 1st May. Sickened 25th April. Disinfection carried out in Glasgow.
,, 24	S.S. "Grampian"	Montreal	1	A steward, age 30. Sickened 21st May. Removed to Belvidere Hospital.
July 13	S.S. "Siberian"	Philadelphia	1	Patient sickened on 5th July, and was removed to Belvidere Hospital on 13th. He was a trimmer, and had been isolated in ship's hospital.
Sept. 10	S.S. "Romsdal" (Norwegian)	Stockton (Maine) and West Bay (Nova Scotia)	2	An ordinary seaman, aged 19. Sickened on 7th September. And a fireman, aged 24 years. Sickened on 10th September. No disinfection or isolation on board. Removed to Belvidere Hospital.
			<u>7</u>	

MEASLES.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
1909				
Feb. 15	S.S. "California"	New York	1	A child of 5 years. Sickened on 7th February. Isolated in ship's hospital. Moved to residence in Glasgow in hospital ambulance.
April 11	S.S. "Caledonia"	,,	2	A child of 4 years, and a baby on the breast. Sickened on 8th and 11th April. Removed to Belvidere Hospital along with mother.
July 13	S.S. "Siberian"	Philadelphia	2	Children, steerage passengers. Sickened one on 9th and other on 12th July. Isolated in ship's hospital, and removed to Belvidere Hospital.
Oct. 19	S.S. "Pretorian"	Montreal	1	Assistant steward. Sickened 2nd October. Isolated in ship's hospital, and removed later to Belvidere.
			<u>6</u>	

BERI-BERI.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
1909				
Jan. 18	S.S. "Clan Farquhar"	Calcutta	1	A native fireman. Died at sea on 16th, and buried at Lambhill on 18th January.
„ 29	S.S. "Oopack"	Shanghai	1	A Chinese fireman. Case mild and under care of own shore medical officer.
April 26	S.S. "Clan Robertson"	Geelong	2	A Lascar seaman and fireman. Sent to hospital, Glasgow. Suggested a change of diet for native crew.
June 16	S.S. "Clan Mackay"	Baltimore	2	Native fireman and native greaser. Both convalescent and on partial duty.
„	S.S. "Clan Cumming"	Sydney	2	Native fireman and native bandari. Both convalescent and one on light duty.
July 11	S.S. "Clan Farquhar"	Vizagapatam	2	Native fireman. Removed to infirmary in Glasgow..
Dec. 8	S.S. "Clan Chattan"	Haiphong	2	A Lascar fireman. Sent to infirmary in Glasgow.
			12	

CHOLERA.

(Extract from Minute of 28th July, 1909.)

During the present week a ship arrived in the Clyde from St. Petersburg, and reported that a case of cholera occurred during the voyage.

After being 12 days in port at St. Petersburg, she left on July 13th with grain for the Clyde, and on 17th arrived at Elsinore. On inspection there by the Port Medical Officer, one of the crew was discovered sick with abdominal symptoms, which were certified as due to "cholérine." He was removed to hospital at Elsinore, his quarters disinfected, and the ship sailed on July 18th at mid-day, arriving at the boarding station at the Tail of the Bank at 11 a.m. on July 25th.

I had advance information regarding the possibility that her call at Elsinore was associated with sickness on board, and on arrival she was sent by the Customs to the mooring station off Roseneath Point, where the bilges were disinfected and pumped out, the drinking water tanks (save some water which had been taken on board at Blyth at the beginning of the voyage) emptied, and the water ballast tanks sealed up, as the stability of the ship made it undesirable to interfere with their contents.

No further sickness had occurred during the voyage from Elsinore, and on the completion of the steps just described the vessel was allowed to pass on to Glasgow on 26th current to discharge.

As explaining the occurrence of one case only on board, an interesting observation was made by the captain, to the effect that, while in dock at St. Petersburg, they obtained a daily supply of fresh milk from the shore, which was boiled. Patient was the only member of the crew who purchased milk from a woman who found her way on board, and in his case it was consumed unboiled.

(Extract from Minute of 13th October, 1909.)

On 8th September the s.s. "Raglan Castle" arrived at the Tail of the Bank direct from Rotterdam (where cholera was at the time), which port she had left on the 4th of the month. It was stated that no provisions, drinking water, or water ballast were taken on board there, but that 11 hands had been added to the crew.

Arrangements were made on arrival of the vessel in Prince's Dock to remove those 11, as also 15 others furnishing address in Rotterdam, together with their kits, to Baird Street Reception-house, this being accomplished in the early hours of the morning. Their kits were thereafter taken to Ruchill, and there disinfected and returned.

As 16 of these had not been paid off in the ship, it was thought advisable, rather than that they should be permitted to call personally for their wages at the Mercantile Marine Offices and thus escape observation, that they be paid off in Baird Street Reception-house, and this was accomplished with the co-operation of the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine. Same afternoon they entrained to Leith on their return to Rotterdam, and the Medical Officer of Health was advised thereof, the Medical Officer of Health at Leith being advised by telegram.

Those members of the crew who had addresses in this country were reported for observation to their own Authorities.

(Extract from Minute of 13th October, 1909.)

The s.s. " Westmoor " left Rotterdam on 30th ultimo, and arrived in Glasgow on 4th instant. The drinking water was obtained at Rotterdam, and the water ballast from halfway down the river there. On arrival at the boarding station the master was instructed to pump out his drinking water and water ballast. The former was emptied on the way up from Greenock, and the latter in dock in Glasgow. The bilges and water-closets have been disinfected with carbolic acid, and washed out by the crew on the way up the river.

The crew consisted of 25, 18 of whom are standing by the ship. Of the 7 remaining, 6 proceeded to addresses elsewhere, and were reported to the Local Authorities of their respective districts. The seventh resides in Glasgow, and is being kept under observation.

SANITARY CONDITION OF VESSELS.

Tables I and J explain themselves. In Table I, in the 300 British steamships, there are included 76 cattle ships; and in Table J these again appear under the heading "Accumulations of Manure." Table J attempts to summarise the work of sanitary inspection of vessels under a classification intended to group the defects and nuisances discovered in a manner fitted to make a yearly comparison of the work done, and of the progress attained.

TABLE I.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Nationality.	DEFECTS FOUND ON—	
	Steam.	Sailing.
British,	300	6
Norwegian,	45	...
Spanish,	18	...
Austrian,	14	...
Swedish,	7	...
Danish,	5	2
French,	3	3
German,	3	...
Italian,	2	...
Greek,	2	...
Russian,	2	...
Roumanian,	1	...
Total,	402	11

TABLE J.—DEFECTS OR NUISANCES FOUND ON VESSELS (BRITISH AND FOREIGN), YEAR 1909.

(a) DUE TO STRUCTURAL DEFECTS.			(b) TO REPAIRS REQUIRED.			(c) TO NEGLECT.		
Nature and Site			Nature and Site.			Nature and Site.		
<i>Forecastsles.</i>			<i>Forecastsles.</i>			<i>Forecastsles.</i>		
Insufficient heating, ...	...	...	Bogies broken, ...	...	14	Floors and woodwork dirty, ...	...	88
Do. lighting, ...	...	7	Ports leaking, ...	...	31	Ship's gear stored in bunks, ...	...	24
Do. ventilation, ...	...	6	Steam heater leaking, ...	...	11	Ventilators plugged, ...	...	8
Do. sleeping accommodation, ...	...	2	Overhead deck leaking, ...	...	35	Scuppers choked, ...	...	7
Anchor chains uncovered, ...	...	...	Doors off food lockers, ...	...	2	Repainting or lime-washing required, ...	...	3
Scuppers too high, ...	...	...	Floors broken, ...	...	2	Verminous, ...	...	3
No food lockers, ...	...	4	Bunks broken, ...	...	...	Food stored in bunks, &c., ...	...	19
Sweating, ...	...	...	Ventilators broken, ...	...	...	Naked light used, ...	...	1
No bathroom for natives, ...	...	1	Doors broken, ...	...	...	Drinking water barrel in forecastle, ...	...	16
Paint locker too near bunks, ...	...	1						
<i>Water-closets.</i>			<i>Water-closets.</i>			<i>Water-closets.</i>		
Insufficient accommodation, ...	...	...	Seats broken, ...	...	7	Pan or trough choked or foul, ...	...	88
			Ports broken, ...	...	3	Ship's gear stored therein, ...	...	16
			Trough or pan broken, ...	...	2	Gear in bathroom, ...	...	...
			Flush tank defective, ...	...	1	Scuppers choked, ...	...	16
			Floor broken, ...	...	...	Limewashing or repainting required, ...	...	11
			Bulkhead broken, ...	...	1	Urinal choked, ...	...	6
			Exit pipe leaking, ...	...	1	Discharge pipe leaking, ...	...	1
			Doors off, ...	...	2			
<i>Decks.</i>			<i>Decks.</i>			<i>Decks.</i>		
No proper galley, ...	...	1	Galley floor broken, ...	...	2	Accumulations of manure, ...	...	76
						Do. rubbish, ...	...	5
						Galley dirty, ...	...	7
						Bathroom, gear stored therein, ...	...	5
						Do., food do., do., ...	...	2
						Drinking water tanks uncleaned, ...	...	18
						Bilges uncleaned, ...	...	7
						Bathroom dirty, ...	...	6
						Bathroom scuppers choked, ...	...	3
Total, ...	...	22			114			436

TABLE of INSPECTION of VESSELS.

	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.
(a) Carefully inspected,	686	21	893	27	544	15	555	12
(b) Partially inspected,	1,189	45	1,003	20	1,470	22	1,433	26
(c) { Boarded but not inspected,	97	1	12	...	16	...	26	1
{ Hailed, do.,	10	...	18	...	6	...	4	...
(d) Not boarded nor hailed,	14	...	24	...	23	...	21	3
Total,	1,996	67	1,950	47	2,059	37	2,039	42
	67		47		37		42	
	2,063		1,997		2,096		2,081	

(a) and (b)—Carefully and Partially Inspected—are dependent on whether the vessel goes to anchor, or goes straight on to Glasgow.

(c) and (d) are dependent on weather and other accidental circumstances.

The following statement, showing the cost of the Port Local Authority for the year ended 31st May, 1910, is taken from the Annual Abstract of Expenditure and Revenue prepared by the Treasurer:—

EXPENDITURE.

BOARDING STATION AT PRINCES PIER, GREENOCK.—

Salary to Senior Assistant to Medical Officer,	£300	0	0
Salary to Junior Assistant to Medical Officer,	230	0	0
Fees (£1 16s.) and Expenses (14s.) of <i>locum tenens</i> during absence of Senior Assistant,	2	10	0
Wages to Inspectors (two) of Ships and Crews,	205	3	6
Insurance of Employees under Workmen's Compensation Acts,	1	5	6
Wages (£10 10s.) and Board and Lodging Allowance (£4 14s. 6d.) to Inspectors relieving for holidays and during sickness,	15	4	6
Uniform Clothing for Medical Assistants (£17 9s. 6d.) and Inspectors (£14 11s.),	32	0	6
Clyde Pilot Board—Contribution towards Upkeep of Steam Launch,	450	0	0
Rent of Site for Boarding Station,	10	0	0
Assessments (£11 18s. 2d.) and Insurance (£1 0s. 2d.),	12	18	4
Heating (£6 8s. 1d.) and Lighting (£7 3s. 11d.),	13	12	0
Furnishings, Fittings, &c.,	27	2	9
Repairs to Boarding Station, and to Disinfectant Tank on Pilot Boat,	3	9	11
General Post Office—Royalty for permission to use Telegraph Circuit between the Office and River Pilot Station,	0	1	0
Office Cleaner's Wages,	23	8	0
			£1,326 16 0

GLASGOW HARBOUR.—

Wages to Inspectors (two) of Ships and Crews,	£233	17	8
Wages to Inspectors appointed under Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907,	384	0	0
Insurance of Employees (Partial) under Workmen's Compensation Acts,	0	18	5
Uniform Clothing for Inspectors,	8	10	0
Disinfectants, Bait, &c.,	0	15	11
Visits of Medical Officer to 31 Vessels to ascertain nature of cases of illness on board, at 42s.,	65	2	0
Removal to Epidemic Hospital and Treatment of 39 Seamen, at £8 12s. 6d. each, and and 1 to Reception House, at £8 8s.,	344	15	6
Conveyance in Epidemic Hospital Ambulance of Seamen to Infirmary,	0	13	6
Maintenance of Contacts in Reception Houses,	133	2	0
Interment Charges (five cases),	5	5	0
Bacteriological Examinations at request of Medical Officer,	7	15	0
Washing Clothing and Disinfecting Ships (34 at 15s. and 3 at 5s.),	26	5	0
			1,211 0 0

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES.—

Salary to Medical Officer of Health,	£50	0	0
Do. Sanitary Inspector,	50	0	0
Do. to Clerk in Office of Medical Officer,	50	0	0
Office of Sanitary Inspector (Proportion of Expense),	20	11	9
Office of Clerk to Local Authority Do.,	30	0	0
Office of Treasurer, Do.,	30	0	0
Auditors' Fee,	10	10	0
Stationery and Newspapers (£11 7s. 11d.), Printing (£17 18s. 3d.), and Advertising Audit (£1 8s. 6d.),	30	14	8
Printing Minutes,	49	0	0
Telegrams and Postages,	8	7	9
Railway and other Travelling Expenses and Cab Hires,	33	10	10
Corporation of Glasgow, Tramways Department—Tram-Car Checks,	3	0	9
Expenses of Deputation attending Joint Congress at Leeds of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Royal Institute of Public Health,	22	16	10
Expenses of Deputation attending in London Annual Meeting of the Port Local Authority Association,	26	17	0
Expenses securing Amendments to the Greenock Corporation Bill in order to preserve the rights of the Port Local Authority,	160	18	3
Subscription to Association of Port Sanitary Authorities (2 years),	6	6	0
Corporation of Glasgow, Chemical Department—Fee for Analyses,	2	2	0
Corporation of Glasgow, Office of Public Works—Making Surveys and preparing Plans for proposed Hospitals,	45	16	0
Expenses of Committee visiting Dalmuir, Cardross, and Greenock <i>re</i> Site for proposed Hospital, and visiting Boarding Station,	7	19	3
Telephonic Communication—			
National Telephone Company—Exchange and Private Lines,	£20	15	0
Trunk Dues of National Telephone Company and Glasgow Post Office			
Telephone Service,	5	9	0
			26 4 0
Sundry Petty Charges,	3	12	8
			668 7 9
			£3,206 3 9

REVENUE.

Proportion effieiring to the Port Local Authority of the Port of Glasgow for the year to 15th May, 1909, of the contribution of £15,000 payable under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, towards the cost of Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors in Scotland,	£30	11	2
Charge recovered from Owners for spraying Forecastle of Vessel,	0	5	0
Expenses recovered from Shipping Company for housing in Reception House Smallpox Contacts from 17th March to 2nd April, 1910,	121	14	0

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER ARTICLE 6, SECTION IV., OF ORDER—

Local Authority of the Eastern District of the County of Dumbarton,	10	0	0
Local Authorities of the Burghs of Glasgow, Govan, and Partick, for the remainder (£3,043 13s. 7d.) of the Expenses incurred by the Port Local Authority in proportion to the Annual Value of the whole Lands and Heritages within their respective Districts, viz. :—			
Glasgow, on £5,883,060	2,639	6	6
Govan, on 490,581	220	1	10
Partick, on 410,727	184	5	3
			£3,043 13 9
£6,784,368			£3,206 3 9

UNSOUND FOOD AND FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, the Local Government Board for Scotland, in November, 1908, issued regulations regarding the importation of foreign meat and unsound food, and these came into force on 1st January, 1909. In September, 1909, certain amendments were made on those affecting foreign meat.

FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS.

While making provision for the general inspection of all meat arriving in the port from "foreign," the regulations were specially directed towards the exclusion of boneless scrap meat, which was formerly imported into the country in large quantities. Notwithstanding this prohibition, two consignments of this class of meat were received—one on 4th January and the other on 24th May—the former from New Zealand and the latter from Canada. The first consignment was seized and destroyed, and the second was returned to the consigners.

The following Table gives details of the classes and quantities of meat, a percentage of which was inspected under the regulations, and also of the meat destroyed:—

<i>Beef.</i>				<i>Sundries.</i>			
Quarters,	...	...	36,981	Ox livers,	...	...	78 boxes.
Cuts,	...	...	4	" "	...	...	162 bags.
Rumps,	...	...	170	" kidneys,	...	...	81 crates.
"	...	...	2,857 tierces.	" kidney knobs.	...	...	264 boxes.
"	...	...	225 boxes.	" hearts,	...	...	187 bags.
"	...	...	50 bags.	" tongues,	...	...	20 "
Mess,	...	...	4,659 tierces.	" "	...	...	1 tierce.
"	...	...	1,228 barrels.	" "	...	...	1 barrel.
Boneless,	...	...	30,781 boxes.	" cheeks,	...	...	40 barrels.
"	...	...	124 bags.	" "	...	...	210 bags.
"	...	...	9 pieces.	" skirts,	...	...	40 "
<i>Veal.</i>				" tails.	...	...	62 "
Carcases,	...	...	46	" "	...	...	67 boxes.
Sides,	...	...	5	" heart sweetbreads,	...	...	53 "
<i>Mutton.</i>				" neck	"	...	51 "
Carcases,	...	...	59,077	Cow udders,	...	...	20 tierces.
Legs,	...	...	39	" "	...	...	93 barrels.
Cuts,	...	...	30 crates.	Pig livers.	...	...	5 tierces.
Boneless,	...	...	10 boxes.	Sheep hearts,	...	...	90 bags.
<i>Pork.</i>				" cheeks,	...	...	60 "
Mess,	...	...	332 tierces.	Offal,	...	...	6 "
"	...	...	2,098 barrels.	"	...	...	100 boxes.
Flitch,	...	...	20 tierces.	Sausage skins,	...	...	100 "
"	...	...	16 barrels.	" "	...	...	2 barrels.
Bacon,	...	...	80 "	" "	...	...	2 bales.
"	...	...	200 boxes.				
Loins,	...	...	20 "				

Destroyed.

Beef—1 barrel mess, 100 boxes and 9 pieces boneless.

Mutton—10 boxes boneless.

Sundries—5 tierces pig livers and 24 barrels cow udders.

UN SOUND FOOD REGULATIONS.

The following Table shows the amount of food stuffs inspected during the year, and the amount destroyed:—

MEAT—	No. of Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Examined.
Fresh and frozen,	4,095	145	18	0	0	455
Preserved,	49,350	1,581	14	3	16	744
Sundries,	162	7	15	1	13	10
FRUIT—						
Fresh,	802,733	37,825	14	3	19	General.
Preserved—Dried,	85,826	1,897	19	2	11	759
Preserved—Tinned and bottled,	52,409	1,332	7	2	11	515
Nuts,	18,275	933	12	0	25	247
VEGETABLES —						
Fresh,	135,540	1,248	9	1	0	General.
		(260,526 bushels)				
Preserved—Tinned and dried,	22,499	1,169	12	3	18	232
PROVISIONS—						
Meal, flour, &c.,	728,867	53,600	0	1	4	General.
Butter, cheese, &c.,	148,784	6,980	12	1	22	1,249
Bacon, &c.,	57,708	14,373	16	1	6	969
FISH—						
Preserved and tinned,	19,715	881	18	1	3	309
SUNDRIES,	3,178	276	16	2	9	11
	2,129,141	122,256	8	2	17	5,500
		(260,526 bushels.)				

DESTROYED.

22 cases tomatoes, 3 cases tinned apples, 1,127 tinned meat, 8 cases grapes, 1 case fish, 27 bags potatoes, 58 barrels salt herring, 49 cases melons, 17 barrels apples, 2 boxes sultanas.

SECTION IV.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSE ACCOMMODATION OF THE
LABOURING CLASSES IN THE BURGH AND OF ANY
PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING
CLASSES ACTS OR OTHERWISE.

(A) GLASGOW POLICE AMENDMENT ACT, 1890, SECTION 32.

Owing to the introduction of the Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, which amended the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, &c., proceedings during the year for the closing of uninhabitable houses were taken, under Section 32 of the Glasgow Police Amendment Act of 1890. 15 certificates of uninhabitability under this section were considered by the Local Authority,

and closing Orders issued. These certificates related to 46 houses, comprising 28 of one apartment, 17 of two apartments, and one of three apartments. 6 one-apartment and 5 two-apartment houses were unoccupied at the time of certification, and the remaining 35 were occupied by 81 adults and 40 children, a total of 121 persons.

The following Table gives the Ward distribution of the certified houses, the number and size of the houses involved, and the persons displaced:—

STATEMENT of the NUMBER OF HOUSES and of the PERSONS affected in each WARD.

Ward.	Date.	Address.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.										
			Apartments.				1 Apt.		2 Apts.		3 Apts.		4 Apts.		Totals.		
			1.	2.	3.	4.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Tl.
I.	10th Nov.,	26 Reid Street, ...	⁽³⁾ 9	1	...	...	6	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	8	13	21
	"	29 Savoy Street, ...	⁽¹⁾ 4	⁽¹⁾ 2	...	...	2	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
	"	31 Savoy Street, ...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
	"	14-16 Brown Street, ...	1	1	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
	"	18-20 Brown Street, ...	⁽¹⁾ 3	⁽²⁾ 3	...	...	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
	22nd Dec.,	30 Franklin Street, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	7	1	8
	"	10 Trafalgar Street, ...	1	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	"	33 Brown Street, ...	⁽¹⁾ 2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
			⁽⁶⁾ 21	⁽³⁾ 8	1	...	23	21	15	7	7	1	...	...	45	29	74
II.	10th Nov.,	93½ Green Street, ...	1	2	...	...	2	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
	22nd Dec.,	50-56 Monteith Row Lane	2	⁽¹⁾ 2	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	16th Mar.,	14 John Street Lane, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
	"	15 William Street, ...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	"	17 William Street, ...	1	⁽¹⁾ 2	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
			6	⁽²⁾ 7	...	...	11	1	17	6	...	...	...	...	28	7	35
III.	16th Mar.,	3 Summer Street, ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
IX.	12th May,	4 Market Street, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
XIV.	12th May,	72 Bishop Street, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
<i>Summary.</i>																	
		Total, ...	28	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Empty, ...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupied, ...	22	12	1	...	36	22	38	17	7	1	...	...	81	40	121

The small figures in brackets show the number of empty houses of each size at each address at the time of representation.

(B) HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890, PART II.
(SECTION 30).

Several tenements were represented under this Section during the year, but only one tenement, at 32 Ark Lane, was closed, proceedings in regard to the other representations being interrupted by the introduction of the Housing and Town Planning Act.

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS UNDER THE ACT BROUGHT DOWN TO MARCH, 1910.

During the year certain demolitions and displacements of tenants were effected under former representations, in accordance with agreements formerly entered into, and occasion is now taken to summarise the results which have been accomplished since procedure under the Act was begun in 1902.

This summary shows that 137 of the premises represented have now been demolished; that from 36 more, tenants have been removed and the buildings closed; that 18 have been altered, and are now used as business premises; that in 54, repairs of varying degrees of satisfactoriness have been carried out (in some cases spontaneously before proceedings had been instituted); that in five cases agreements arrived at for the removal of the premises have not been carried out; that in two cases a closing Order was refused; while 70 others were "pending" when the amending Act was passed.

From the 80 tenements in the column marked "pending" in last year's report, ten fall to be deducted for the following reasons:—Three have been demolished (one of these as part of a road improvement scheme); two have been satisfactorily repaired and five have been closed (32 Ark Lane having been represented anew). The remaining 70 will fall to be dealt with under the Housing and Town Planning Act, which is now in operation.

SUMMARY OF REPRESENTATIONS UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

Year of Representation.	Total Represented.	Buildings Demolished.	Buildings Closed.	Converted into Business Premises.	Repaired.	Failed to obtain Closing Order.	Agreement to remove not carried out, and still occupied.	Pending.	Remarks.
1902	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	32	20	4	1	1	1	...	5	...
1904	76	55	3	1	10	...	3	4	...
1905	100	36	12	7	16	1	2	26	...
1906	72	17	10	9	19	...	...	17	...
1907	40	6	7	...	8	...	...	18	1 to be removed in 1910.
Class totals,	323	137	36 ⁽¹⁾	18	54 ⁽²⁾	2	5 ⁽³⁾	70 ⁽⁴⁾	

⁽¹⁾ 10 of the 40 buildings noted as closed in last year's report have since been demolished.

⁽²⁾ In the "Repaired" column there are 23 tenements where (a) the alterations were to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, or (b) where the committee allowed certain repairs, or (c) where the repairs were more or less satisfactory and action ceased. The remaining 31 include (a) houses which are noted as having been repaired, and no opinion is expressed as to the merits, or (b) tenements originally in the pending list, which are reported as having had more or less recent repairs carried out.

⁽³⁾ This column has been reduced from 13 to 5, owing to the demolition of 4 tenements, the satisfactory repair of 3 tenements, and the closure of an eighth building.

⁽⁴⁾ The column "Pending" includes only those houses which are reported on as being in the same condition as when represented.

In the following Table the information contained in the previous summary is shown in relation to the Wards affected:—

WARD SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF REPRESENTATIONS UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

Ward.	Total Represented.	Demolished.	Closed.	Business.	Repaired.	Pending.	Agreement not Carried Out.	Closing Order Failed.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	11	5	3	...	1	2	...	...
2. Calton, ...	62	36	4	1	8	12	1	...
3. Mile-end, ...	32	15	4	2	5	5	...	...
4. Whitevale, ...	20	8	2	2	3	5	...	...
5. Dennistoun, ...	8	1	4	...	2	1	...	...
6. Springburn, ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7. Cowlairs, ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
8. Townhead, ...	10	3	2	1	2	2	...	...
9. } Blackfriars, {	10	6	1	...	2	...	1	...
9A. } Blackfriars, {	18	8	...	1	3	5	1	...
10. Exchange, ...	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
11. Blythswood ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ...	18	11	1	...	1	4	...	1
13. Anderston, ...	16	7	1	...	5	1	1	1
14. Sandyford, ...	8	4	...	...	1	2	1	...
15. Park, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16. Cowcaddens, ...	33	12	4	...	5	12	...	...
17. Woodside, ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
18. Hutchesontown, ...	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
19. Gorbals, ...	31	8	2	6	4	11	...	...
20. Kingston, ...	23	6	3	2	6	6	...	...
21. Govanhill, ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
22. Langside, ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Maryhill, ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	323	137	36	18	54	70	5	2

DISPLACEMENTS AND DEMOLITIONS.

It remains now to note the completion of certain agreements affecting tenements formerly represented.

During the year 1909, fourteen tenements were demolished. These contained 61 houses of one apartment, 34 of two apartments, one of three apartments, and four of four apartments, which at the time of representation were housing a population of 252—169 adults and 83 children. Particulars are given in the following Table:—

TENEMENTS DEMOLISHED DURING 1909.

Ward.	Address.	Date of Representation.	Apartments.				Population.		
			One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	20 Muslin Street, ...	1906	...	2	...	...	4	1	5
2. Calton, ...	5 Charlotte Street, ...	1905	9	...	...	...	5	1	6
"	156 Gallowgate, ...								
"	398 Gallowgate, ...	1904	...	9	...	...	1	1	2
"	55 Green Street, ...	1904	1	1	...	...	4	2	6
"	47 Green Street, ...	1904	2	1	1	...	8	4	12
"	9 Green Street, ...	1904	4	2	...	...	13	5	18
8. Townhead, ...	196 Stirling Road, ...	1905	2	...	...	4	27	8	35
9. Blackfriars, ...	2-8 Marshall Street, ...	1905	4	9	...	...	27	16	43
12. Broomielaw, ...	20 Brown Street, ...	1905	9	3	...	...	23	5	28
13. Anderston, ...	59 Cheapside Street, ...	1906	...	2	...	...	3	1	4
"	58 Piccadilly Street, ...	1906	8	3	...	...	15	15	30
18. Hutchesontown, ...	26 South Wellington Street, ...	1904	16	...	...	...	26	18	44
28. Kingston, ...	32 Dale Street, ...	1906	8	...	...	...	13	6	19
			61	34	1	4	169	83	252

FARMED-OUT HOUSES.

Appendix Table XLIII. shows the number of farmed-out houses in the City, and the number of persons occupying same, as ascertained by special census during the month of February, 1910. The total number of such houses was 994, of which 619 were of one apartment and 375 of two apartments, as compared with 531 and 275 of each class at the date of the census in 1901.

The population inhabiting these 994 houses numbered 3,006, of whom 1,240 adults and 306 children were found in one apartment houses and 1,077 adults and 383 children in houses of two apartments.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Closely associated with the farmed-out houses are those let in lodgings, the distinction between them being to a large extent a technical one. An enumeration of the number of persons living in houses let in lodgings was also taken in February, 1910, with the result that the number of families resident were found to have increased from 590 found at the census in 1908 to 612 in the present year, and that the total number of persons composing these families had increased from 1,529 to 1,634. The Ward distribution of the houses let in lodgings is shown in Appendix Table XLIV.

SECTION V.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Two applications under Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, for sanction to establish offensive trades, were continued from the previous year. One of these, which was for sanction to establish the business of a tallow melter in Kingston Ward, was withdrawn. The other was for sanction to extend the premises in which a tallow melter's business was being carried on, and the Local Authority granted sanction in February, 1909. Against this an appeal was intimated to the Local Government Board by persons resident in the district, and the Board appointed a Commissioner to hold an enquiry, along with their Medical Inspector. This enquiry was held on 24th May, 1909, and on 19th June the Board intimated that their Commissioners had suggested "that it should be made a condition of the sanction being granted that an air-tight chamber should be supplied, to the satisfaction of the Local Authority, in which green bones which cannot at once be handled may be stored," and that, if this proposal met with the approval of the Local Authority, they were prepared to dismiss the appeal, on receiving an assurance from the applicants that this condition would be implemented. To this proposal the Local Authority agreed, and in September, 1909, plans therefor were approved. In October, also, the Local Authority approved of plans for the installation of a new boiler.

During the year 1909 one additional application was received for sanction to establish the business of a tallow melter at 116 Vinegarhill Street, in Whitevale Ward. No objection to this application was lodged, and the applicants having carried out certain alterations, the sanction of the Local Authority was granted.

SECTION VI.

SPECIFIC ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901, IN WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, IN TERMS OF SECTION 132 OF THAT ACT, TOGETHER WITH A TABULAR STATEMENT IN THE FORM ISSUED BY THE HOME OFFICE.

REGISTER OF WORKSHOPS, &c.

A statement of the number of laundries, bake-houses, restaurant kitchens, other food places, and all other workshops, as well as the total number of workshops in each Ward of the City, is contained in Appendix Table XLV. The total number of the registered workshops in the City is 5,824, as against 5,368 last year. This increase is due to the inclusion, for the first time, of dairy and other premises which are provided with hot plates for baking purposes.

33,765 inspections were made to these premises, and 1,523 notices were issued.

Table No. 1 of the Home Office List, which forms Appendix Table XLVI. of the present report, requires that the number of inspections of such factories and factory laundries as are, by Section 103 of the Factory Act, placed under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for sanitary purposes, and also of work-places as distinct from workshops, should be stated, but the total visits are here included under workshops. In general, the visits made to factories under the Public Health Act are for the purpose of discovering structural defects in connection with water-closets in the form of choked drains, &c. The prosecution had reference to a water-closet in a tailor's shop, in which the water supply was defective.

SANITARY CONDITION OF WORKSHOPS.

Want of Cleanliness.—Speaking generally, it may be said that the condition in respect of cleanliness in the majority of workshops is satisfactory. In the 606 instances noted in the Table in which it was defective the remedy largely consisted of lime-washing.

Lighting and Ventilation.—In 35 cases this was defective. A variety of industries were involved, but the maximum numbers occurred in boot repairers (10 cases), restaurant kitchens (4 cases), tailors (3 cases), dressmakers, laundries, and opticians (2 cases each).

The main defects were fixed roof-lights or fixed windows, but in two cases—(1) a lead worker and embosser, the sand-blast room was without proper means for carrying off the dust; and (2) a show-card maker's, the defect occurred in the silvering room.

Overcrowding.—The overcrowding here noted occurred during the day only. There is no record of any overcrowding during periods of overtime work in the evenings, as knowledge when overtime is worked is not usually within the command of the Department. In the present instances 3 were tailors, and 1 a maker of underclothing, the number of persons in excess of the statutory number varying from 1 to 5.

Want of Drainage of Floors.—These defects are now chiefly found in laundries which are conducted in premises originally intended for shops. The number of these—753—is included, along with other defects, such as choked closets and requests to limewash, in the total given, as representing both in the Table.

Sanitary Accommodation.—Here, again, the several items of the Table—“Insufficient,” “Unsuitable,” and “Not separate”—are grouped together under the 125 instances found.

The several items of this group cannot be separated, but in general it is the case that few places now have insufficient closet accommodation, save where a new business has been begun. A similar observation applies to the provision for the separate sexes.

The numbers here dealt with as “defects” or “unsuitable” usually arise from either misuse, carelessness, or tear and wear.

Underground Premises.—I had occasion last year to direct attention to the frequently defective condition of lighting and ventilation in underground premises. These defects most usually reach their greatest intensity when, as in a restaurant kitchen, they are associated with excessive temperature, and where, as occasionally occurs, there is a complete absence of natural lighting, the conditions in these premises become such that they cannot, I believe, be healthily occupied, and the question emerges whether a movement for their extinction should not be made in any amendment of the Factory Acts.

HOME WORK.

To outworkers' premises, 2,738 visits were made during the year, as compared with 2,617 last year. 2,011 of these visits were to home-workers' premises, and 727 to contractors.

In conformity with the instructions regarding the allocation under Nature of Works of the Lists received from Employers, who give out work of more than one class, eight firms, who sent in lists twice in the year, and one firm, who sent in a list only once, have been included in columns 2 and 4 respectively under the principal class, namely, wearing apparel; while the outworkers have been assigned to their respective classes in columns 3 and 5.

BAKEHOUSES.

(1) UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

Seven underground bakehouses were removed from the Register during the year, and there remained at its close 71 in occupation in Glasgow. 70 of these are certified as conforming to the requirements for underground bakehouses. The number formerly occupied and now definitely closed for baking purposes is 64.

During the year, 188 inspections were made to the bakehouses on the register, and on these occasions the fans were invariably found in use, the result, no doubt, of the action taken in previous years in checking the use of the fans by the condition of the air.

Table LI. contains a statement of the number of each class in the several Wards, and the number of visits paid thereto during the year.

(2) BAKEHOUSES NOT UNDERGROUND.

It will be seen from Appendix Table LII. that the number of bakehouses not underground on the register at the close of the year was 146, as compared with 240 at the close of 1908. In explanation of this apparent decrease it falls to be stated that the former number included as bakehouses certain of the premises now shown separately, in Table XLV., among dairies and other food places. Under this classification, however, should a dairy carry on its baking in an underground apartment, the question will require to be reconsidered as to whether it should not be brought back again to the list of bakehouses, as much more stringent regulation is then possible.

The ventilation of bakehouses aboveground continues to engage attention, owing to the defective conditions revealed by analysis of the air therein. Some improvement, however, is observable, as in twenty instances where this was enquired into during the year five only showed CO₂ in excess of the standard for underground bakehouses. The following is a summary of the results:—

Amount of CO ₂ per 10,000 Volumes.					Number of Bakehouses.
From 4 to 5,	...	...	...	...	1
Under 6,	...	...	...	...	3
„ 7,	...	...	...	...	1
„ 8,	...	...	...	...	4
„ 9,	...	...	...	...	4
„ 10,	...	...	...	...	1
„ 11,	...	...	...	...	1
„ 12,	...	...	...	...	2
„ 13,	...	...	...	...	2
„ 14,	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					20
					==

The following Table illustrates the improvements carried out in certain of these bakehouses during the year:—

Ward.	Address.	Nature of Repairs.
II.	Green Street, Calton,	Drainage relaid, 40 yards new concrete floor, plaster work of walls and ceiling repaired.
III.	Thomson's Lane,	New wood ceiling in place of open rafters.
VI.	Garngad Road,	Over 30 feet of drains laid outside bakehouse to prevent soakage and flooding.
VII.	Springburn Road,	Two windows made to open, giving 3 square feet each of ventilation.
IX.	George Street,	Ventilation duct inserted through roof about 1 foot square.
XVI.	Milton Street,	Roof lighted and ventilated—about 1 square foot ventilation.
XX.	Wallace Street,	Floor of bakehouse repaired, court laid with concrete outside bakehouse.
XXI.	Aikenhead Road,	Roof-light made to open, giving about 2 square feet of ventilation.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS.

Appendix Table LIII. shows the number and Ward distribution of registered hairdressers, and the changes which have taken place during the year, as well as the number of visits of inspection to these premises.

A. K. CHALMERS,
Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

GLASGOW, 1909.—INHABITED HOUSES AS PER ASSESSOR'S RETURN, AND ESTIMATE OF
POPULATION FOR EACH MUNICIPAL WARD.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	INHABITED HOUSES.				POPULATION.			
	1908.	1909.	Decrease.	Increase.	1908.	1909.	Decrease.	Increase.
1. Dalmarnock, -	10,893	10,861	32	...	49,393	49,244	149	...
2. Calton, - -	7,686	7,552	134	...	35,109	34,496	613	...
3. Mile-end, - -	9,797	9,787	10	...	44,673	44,625	48	...
4. Whitevale, -	6,806	6,769	37	...	32,155	31,981	174	...
5. Dennistoun, -	8,153	8,306	...	153	37,186	37,879	...	693
6. Springburn, -	9,487	9,460	27	...	45,252	45,119	133	...
7. Cowlands, - -	6,203	6,248	...	45	30,339	30,556	...	217
8. Townhead, - -	7,869	7,809	60	...	37,177	36,892	285	...
9. Blackfriars, -	4,340	4,152	188	...	21,146	20,230	916	...
10. Exchange, - -	355	349	6	...	1,926	1,892	34	...
11. Blythswood, -	582	554	28	...	3,158	3,031	127	...
12. Broomielaw, -	1,331	1,229	102	...	6,963	6,432	531	...
13. Anderston, - -	6,132	5,942	190	...	28,909	28,014	895	...
14. Sandyford, -	5,110	5,001	109	...	24,412	23,887	525	...
15. Park, - - -	4,980	4,942	38	...	24,429	24,244	185	...
16. Cowcaddens, -	7,398	7,369	29	...	34,696	34,562	134	...
17. Woodside, - -	9,413	9,323	90	...	43,044	42,629	415	...
18. Hutchesontown, -	8,714	8,679	35	...	39,034	38,874	160	...
19. Gorbals, - - -	6,927	6,826	101	...	33,675	33,184	491	...
20. Kingston, - -	7,019	6,853	166	...	33,391	32,597	794	...
21. Govanhill, - -	7,814	7,830	...	16	35,593	35,666	...	73
22. Langside, - -	9,283	9,551	...	268	42,394	43,617	...	1,223
23. Pollokshields, -	3,690	3,771	...	81	18,988	19,400	...	412
24. Kelvinside, - -	4,291	4,639	...	348	22,113	23,907	...	1,794
25. Maryhill, - -	8,758	8,742	16	...	40,680	40,602	78	...
Institutions, -	...	...	...	...	21,146	22,867	...	1,721
Shipping, - - -	...	...	...	...	1,241	1,241	...	...
	163,031	162,544	487	...	788,222	787,668	554	...
26. Kinning Park, -	2,731	2,671	60	...	13,028	12,742	286	...
City, - - -	165,762	165,215	547	...	801,250	800,410	840	...

TABLE II.—UNOCCUPIED HOUSES.

Number of UNOCCUPIED HOUSES in the several MUNICIPAL WARDS,
classified according to size, as at 1st June, 1909.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	1 Apart- ment.	2 Apart- ments.	3 Apart- ments.	4 Apart- ments.	5 Apart- ments and up.	TOTAL.
1. Dalrnarnock, ...	459	868	51	6	3	1,387
2. Calton, ...	152	428	94	26	16	716
3. Mile-end, ...	365	808	100	8	1	1,282
4. Whitevale, ...	150	475	137	13	4	779
5. Dennistoun, ...	58	271	164	58	38	589
6. Springburn, ...	523	746	85	5	10	1,369
7. Cowlares, ...	123	409	75	6	1	614
8. Townhead, ...	140	495	118	56	49	858
9. Blackfriars, ...	82	218	97	38	19	454
10. Exchange, ...	4	19	13	5	1	42
11. Blythswood, ...	1	1	7	19	21	49
12. Broomielaw, ...	10	114	76	31	3	234
13. Anderston, ...	57	245	159	35	44	540
14. Sandyford, ...	58	106	107	47	90	408
15. Park, ...	6	34	48	99	195	382
16. Cowcaddens, ...	366	653	175	43	20	1,257
17. Woodside, ...	162	361	157	24	50	754
18. Hutchesontown, ...	188	543	96	4	...	831
19. Gorbals, ...	88	268	246	107	54	763
20. Kingston, ...	104	250	277	97	18	746
21. Govanhill, ...	111	382	194	31	19	737
22. Langside, ...	1	61	172	141	158	533
23. Pollokshields, ...	2	60	40	52	143	297
24. Kelvinside, ...	3	5	43	25	163	239
25. Maryhill, ...	189	740	124	54	104	1,211
26. Kinning Park, ...	49	105	51	4	6	215
City, ...	3,451	8,665	2,906	1,034	1,230	17,286

TABLE III.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LININGS GRANTED BY DEAN OF GUILD COURT FOR THE YEARS ENDING
31st AUGUST, 1908 AND 1909.

DISTRICTS.	No. of APARTMENTS.												TOTALS.	
	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.			
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
Central, ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Western, ...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Eastern, ...	4	19	174	185	119	34	5	...	...	1	1	...	303	239
Southern, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5
Northern, ...	3	...	6	...	...	27	...	5	...	...	...	...	9	32
St. Rollox, ...	40	13	124	207	8	17	24	2	6	13	1	2	203	254
Queen's Park,	...	...	263	107	168	82	10	12	26	38	21	58	488	297
Maryhill, ...	...	...	12	1	...	159	4	37	4	66	5	23	25	286
	47	32	579	554	295	321	43	57	36	120	28	83	1,028	1,167

TABLE IV.—ACREAGE, INHABITED HOUSES, and PERSONS per ACRE in each MUNICIPAL WARD in 1909; also the POPULATION and PERSONS per ACRE at the Census of 1901, and the PERCENTAGE INCREASE or DECREASE in the POPULATION during the Intervening Period.

	MUNICIPAL WARDS.	* Acreage 1909.	Inhabited Houses, 1909.	POPULATION.					Persons per Acre (including Institutions and Shipping).	
				Census 1901.	Estimated, Middle of 1909.	Increase.	Per Cent. Increase.	Per Cent. Decrease.	Census 1901.	1909.
1.	Dalmarnock, ...	...	10,861	49,210	49,244	34	...	...	91	91
2.	Calton, ...	...	7,552	39,045	34,496	...	...	4,549	126	112
3.	Mill-end, ...	...	9,787	42,110	44,625	2,515	6.0	...	83	88
4.	Whitevale, ...	...	6,769	33,897	31,981	...	...	1,916	115	107
5.	Dennistoun, ...	...	8,306	30,482	37,879	7,397	24.3	...	44	54
6.	Springburn, ...	...	9,460	37,744	45,119	7,375	19.5	...	25	32
7.	Cowlairs, ...	...	6,248	26,597	30,556	3,959	14.9	...	28	32
8.	Townhead, ...	...	7,809	40,492	36,892	...	...	3,600	170	148
9.	Blackfriars, ...	...	4,152	24,333	20,230	...	...	4,103	195	164
10.	Exchange, ...	...	349	2,326	1,892	...	...	434	24	16
11.	Blythwood, ...	...	554	4,101	3,031	...	...	1,070	49	40
12.	Broomielaw, ...	...	1,229	9,633	6,432	...	...	3,201	108	83
13.	Anderston, ...	...	5,942	29,934	28,014	...	...	1,920	70	66
14.	Sandyford, ...	...	133	26,449	23,887	...	...	2,562	200	182
15.	Park, ...	...	329	24,903	24,244	...	...	659	78	77
16.	Cowcaddens, ...	...	158	40,380	34,562	...	...	5,818	262	226
17.	Woodside, ...	...	272	45,447	42,629	...	...	2,818	167	158
18.	Hutchesontown, ...	...	213	42,284	38,874	...	...	3,410	199	183
19.	Gorbals, ...	...	229	35,750	33,184	...	...	2,566	160	148
20.	Kingston, ...	...	405	34,386	32,597	...	...	1,789	87	82
21.	Govanhill, ...	...	445	31,639	35,666	4,027	12.7	...	71	80
22.	Langside, ...	...	850	25,337	43,617	18,280	72.1	...	30	52
23.	Pollokshields, ...	...	1,411	15,317	19,400	4,083	26.7	...	11	14
24.	Kelvinside, ...	...	902	15,611	23,907	8,296	53.1	...	18	27
25.	Maryhill, ...	...	1,266	33,717	40,602	6,885	20.4	...	28	33
26.	Kinning Park, ...	...	108	13,852	12,742	...	...	1,110	128	118
—	Institutions and Shipping,	...	...	20,588	24,108	3,520	17.1	...	...	...
	CITY, ...	12,796	165,215	775,564	800,410	66,371	3.2	41,525	60	63

* Amended—See page 5.

TABLE V.
ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at GLASGOW OBSERVATORY
during 1909.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.				RAINFALL.		
	Highest Temperature in Shade.	Lowest Temperature in Shade.	Mean Temperature for Month.	Departure from Average of 41 Years.	No. of Days it fell.	Amount Collected, in inches.	Departure from average of 41 Years.
January, ...	49°·7	30°·1	40°·1	+ 1°·5	18	4·61	+ 0·92
February, ...	51°·1	30°·4	39°·8	+ 0°·9	10	1·72	- 1·25
March, ...	49°·1	21°·9	37°·5	- 2°·8	17	2·86	+ 0·26
April, ...	61°·2	30°·8	45°·4	+ 0°·8	15	3·41	+ 1·43
May, ...	70°·5	30°·7	50°·2	+ 0°·8	14	2·98	+ 0·43
June, ...	71°·4	40°·7	53°·7	- 1°·4	14	3·14	+ 0·46
July, ...	68°·0	44°·1	55°·5	- 2°·0	22	3·46	+ 0·37
August, ...	73°·0	42°·3	56°·8	+ 0°·2	17	3·22	- 0·69
September, ...	63°·0	36°·8	51°·4	- 1°·7	12	1·78	- 1·78
October, ...	62°·0	24°·7	47°·9	+ 0°·9	23	5·50	+ 1·75
November, ...	56°·3	19°·8	39°·0	- 3°·3	11	2·25	- 1·38
December, ...	51°·3	20°·5	37°·2	- 1°·7	15	4·24	+ 0·24
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	188	39·17	+ 0·76

TABLE VI.

GLASGOW, 1909.—BIRTHS and BIRTH-RATES *per Million* in each WARD, exclusive
of Institutions and Harbour, with corresponding Rates for 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
	Rate per Million.	Rate per Million.	Rate per Million.	Rate per Million.	Rate per Million.	Rate per Million.	Number.	Rate per Million.
1. Dalmarnock, -	40,956	40,627	40,722	38,350	39,795	38,467	1,878	38,137
2. Calton, -	32,828	32,634	34,625	34,387	31,599	32,670	1,093	31,685
3. Mile-end, -	41,325	40,341	40,977	39,871	39,887	41,703	1,727	38,700
4. Whitevale, -	32,506	33,789	32,302	32,389	33,620	32,343	1,055	32,988
5. Dennistoun, -	29,192	29,783	29,303	26,803	26,737	27,134	995	26,268
6. Springburn, -	41,852	41,666	40,386	39,701	39,375	38,804	1,764	39,097
7. Cowlares, -	35,526	37,017	36,329	34,424	32,809	34,246	921	30,141
8. Townhead, -	32,734	31,940	30,909	32,462	31,219	31,148	1,093	29,627
9. Blackfriars, -	33,135	32,580	31,733	32,268	29,569	32,157	656	32,427
10. Exchange, -	22,401	20,107	17,005	23,088	15,233	21,807	32	16,913
11. Blythswood, -	9,455	11,478	9,612	9,149	11,646	12,666	34	11,217
12. Broomielaw, -	31,906	30,404	29,770	28,851	31,275	33,175	187	29,073
13. Anderston, -	34,734	33,456	32,074	33,208	32,425	32,758	914	32,627
14. Sandyford, -	25,559	22,356	24,817	23,935	22,713	22,428	559	23,402
15. Park, -	13,345	11,815	11,032	11,580	10,722	10,193	260	10,724
16. Cowcaddens, -	35,110	34,641	31,866	33,271	31,071	30,522	1,058	30,612
17. Woodside, -	33,579	32,644	29,973	30,078	29,217	28,459	1,127	26,437
18. Hutchesontown, -	40,358	39,598	37,863	39,843	37,187	35,918	1,462	37,609
19. Gorbals, -	27,890	29,429	28,746	30,104	26,206	28,746	880	26,519
20. Kingston, -	30,436	29,579	30,839	28,458	29,010	29,798	933	28,622
21. Govanhill, -	35,339	38,011	35,634	31,514	35,270	32,337	1,201	33,674
22. Langside, -	21,637	19,963	20,013	21,907	20,291	21,984	858	19,671
23. Pollokshields, -	11,069	10,715	9,808	8,500	8,203	8,848	162	8,351
24. Kelvinside, -	11,563	12,067	12,593	11,474	12,253	12,074	264	11,043
25. Maryhill, -	42,821	38,600	40,080	37,029	37,733	34,243	1,368	33,693
26. Kinning Park, — Institutions and Harbour, -	...	...	...	38,078	33,515	36,000	450	35,316
	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
CITY, -	32,042	31,463	30,778	30,373	29,655	29,632	23,002	28,738

TABLE VII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—ALL CAUSES.—DEATHS and DEATH-RATES *per Million* in each MUNICIPAL WARD, with corresponding rates for 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
	Rate per Million.	Rate per Million.	Rate per Million.	Rate per Million.	Rate per Million.	Rate per Million.	Deaths.	Rate per Million
1. Dalmarnock, -	19,249	20,096	19,916	19,205	23,014	20,489	953	19,353
2. Calton, -	22,844	23,626	20,905	21,631	24,936	22,416	747	21,655
3. Mile-end, -	23,233	21,931	20,096	19,768	22,359	20,639	871	19,518
4. Whitevale, -	19,184	20,340	19,375	18,421	20,018	19,561	622	19,449
5. Dennistoun, -	13,258	13,519	11,778	12,779	12,921	11,402	502	13,253
6. Springburn, -	18,665	18,918	17,413	17,401	18,678	16,574	749	16,601
7. Cowlares, -	15,312	16,778	15,547	15,335	14,916	15,755	456	14,923
8. Townhead, -	18,405	18,575	18,478	18,400	19,363	19,662	665	18,026
9. Blackfriars, -	22,524	21,913	20,658	19,893	23,359	23,503	446	22,046
10. Exchange, -	18,369	17,426	18,422	14,430	17,690	17,653	37	19,556
11. Blythswood, -	13,626	16,643	11,415	8,234	13,485	9,816	43	14,187
12. Broomielaw, -	27,588	20,517	22,004	21,175	26,463	27,718	150	23,321
13. Anderston, -	18,470	19,387	18,318	18,515	18,593	19,336	557	19,883
14. Sandyford, -	15,478	16,805	17,454	19,020	18,834	16,791	447	18,713
15. Park, -	10,940	10,784	10,473	11,259	10,722	10,971	267	11,013
16. Cowcaddens, -	23,949	24,744	21,422	21,861	21,307	22,424	840	24,304
17. Woodside, -	15,179	15,912	14,296	16,638	15,265	14,985	691	16,210
18. Hutchesontown, -	19,512	22,669	19,882	18,882	18,910	20,598	855	21,994
19. Gorbals, -	18,966	18,051	16,965	15,860	17,631	18,798	621	18,714
20. Kingston, -	18,727	17,850	17,474	17,412	18,986	18,508	632	19,388
21. Govanhill, -	13,999	15,996	13,714	15,183	15,054	15,452	541	15,169
22. Langside, -	10,363	9,614	8,688	9,330	9,572	10,001	398	9,125
23. Pollokshields, -	9,656	8,741	8,575	8,500	9,822	8,374	179	9,227
24. Kelvinside, -	8,009	7,090	7,120	7,252	7,218	7,778	185	7,738
25. Maryhill, -	14,951	15,919	14,318	14,435	13,352	14,798	577	14,211
26. Kinning Park, -	...	...	...	18,154	18,029	17,424	284	22,288
— Institutions & Harbour, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,054	...
CITY, -	18,524	18,835	17,517	17,576	18,353	17,999	14,369	17,952

TABLE VIII.—GLASGOW, 1909.—INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS (INTRA-MURAL).
SHOWING CAUSES and AGES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.							Total.
	-1	-5	-15	-20	-25	-60	60+	
Diphtheria, ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	6
Scarlet Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Typhus Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, ...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	7
Whooping-cough, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive Diseases, ...	7	9	...	1	...	7	4	28
Septic Diseases, ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	7
Phthisis, ...	...	...	1	8	10	130	28	177
Other Tuberculous Diseases, ...	9	7	14	2	...	5	...	37
Cancer, ...	...	...	1	...	...	17	25	43
Nervous Diseases, ...	3	1	...	...	1	29	59	93
Circulatory Diseases, ...	1	...	...	...	1	50	156	208
Pneumonia, ...	2	1	1	...	1	42	31	78
Other Respiratory Diseases, ...	3	8	...	...	...	25	56	92
Violence, ...	1	...	...	1	...	10	4	16
Premature Births, ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Unknown, ...	2	...	...	...	...	6	4	12
All other Causes, ...	13	4	7	3	2	44	164	237
Per thousand Institutional Deaths, ...	52	38	25	15	17	373	534	1,054
	49	36	24	14	16	354	507	1,000

TABLE IX.

GLASGOW, 1909.—INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS (INTRA-MURAL).

Cause of Death.	Poor Law Institutions.	Model Lodging-houses.	General Hospitals.	Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	Homes for Old Men and Women and Orphans, Barracks, Prisons, Asylums, and Harbour.	Total.
Diphtheria, ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever, ...	...	3	1	2	...	6
Scarlet Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Typhus Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, ...	6	1	...	...	...	7
Whooping-cough, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive Diseases, ...	19	5	...	...	4	28
Septic Diseases, ...	3	3	...	...	1	7
Phthisis, ...	134	37	4	...	2	177
Other Tuberculous Diseases, ...	35	1	1	...	...	37
Cancer, ...	22	11	1	...	9	43
Nervous Diseases, ...	54	10	1	3	25	93
Circulatory Diseases, ...	146	30	1	...	31	208
Pneumonia, ...	28	37	2	1	10	78
Other Respiratory Diseases, ...	56	19	1	...	16	92
Violence, ...	2	7	1	...	6	16
Premature Birth, ...	4	2	2	...	2	10
Unknown, ...	...	11	...	...	1	12
All others Causes, ...	165	26	6	...	40	237
Per cent., ...	67.4 63.9	20.3 19.3	2.1 2.0	6 0.6	15.0 14.2	1,054 100.0

TABLE X.

GLASGOW, 1909.—DEATHS OF PERSONS NOT BELONGING TO GLASGOW OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND ELSEWHERE IN GLASGOW, TABULATED ACCORDING TO DISEASE AND AGE.

AGE.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer and Malignant Diseases.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Influenza.	Primature Births.	Violence.	Uncertified.	All other Causes.	TOTAL.
Under 1 year, -	2	1	...	2	4	18	3	...	2	...	2	1	8	4	...	11	2	...	10	70
1—5 years, -	1	...	...	2	2	8	2	...	12	...	4	...	14	2	...	...	24	...	5	76
5—15 „ -	...	1	...	...	...	18	7	4	19	1	8	5	5	1	...	...	20	...	22	111
15—25 „ -	...	2	2	...	...	16	14	4	11	...	5	10	13	...	...	...	14	2	17	110
25—60 „ -	...	2	...	...	1	62	29	18	11	79	11	71	37	18	...	...	76	2	94	511
60 and upwards, -	...	...	...	...	1	14	8	1	1	47	5	31	7	6	1	...	17	...	33	172
Under 5 years, -	3	1	...	4	6	26	5	...	14	...	6	1	22	6	...	11	26	...	15	146
5 years & upw'ds, -	...	5	2	...	2	110	58	27	42	127	29	117	62	25	1	...	127	4	166	904
Total, -	3	6	2	4	8	136	63	27	56	127	35	118	84	31	1	11	153	4	181	1050

TABLE XI.

GLASGOW, 1909.—DEATHS OF PERSONS OCCURRING IN MERRYFLATS POORHOUSE BELONGING
TO GLASGOW TABULATED ACCORDING TO DISEASE AND AGE.

AGE.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Digestive Diseases.	Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer and Malignant Diseases.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Violence.	All other Causes.	TOTAL.
Under 1 year, ...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	15
1—5 years, ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9
5—15 „ ...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
15—25 „ ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	12
25—60 „ ...	...	...	2	2	35	2	8	3	14	14	5	...	5	90
60 and upwards, ...	...	...	2	...	5	...	6	2	12	7	4	1	6	45
Under 5 years, ...	3	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	24
5 years and upwards, ...	...	...	6	2	51	4	15	5	27	21	9	1	12	153
Total, ...	3	1	6	2	55	6	15	5	27	31	9	1	16	177

TABLE XII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—DEATHS OF PERSONS FORMERLY RESIDENT IN GLASGOW OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND
ELSEWHERE BEYOND THE BURGH (EXCLUDING MERRYFLATS POORHOUSE), TABULATED ACCORDING TO DISEASE AND AGE.

AGE.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Undefined.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer and Malignant Diseases.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Influenza.	Violence.	Uncertified.	All other Causes.	TOTAL.
Under 1 year, -	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	6	20
1—5 years, -	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	16
5—15 „ -	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	16
15—25 „ -	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	12	1	...	8	1	1	...	...	9	...	...	36
25—60 „ -	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	1	70	11	21	98	48	12	9	...	21	1	29	331
60 and upwards.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	...	15	44	49	18	20	3	4	...	47	210
Under 5 years, -	2	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	1	8	...	1	1	4	3	...	2	...	6	36
5 years & upwards,	2	1	1	...	1	6	7	5	91	12	36	151	103	31	29	3	35	1	78	593
Total, -	4	1	1	6	2	7	7	5	92	20	36	152	104	35	32	3	37	1	84	629

TABLE XIII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—DEATH-RATES per 1,000, from "All" and "Specified" Causes, with corresponding Rates for 1908.

	1908.		1909.		-	+	-	+

I. PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, ...	...	2·586	...	2·244	...	...	·342	...
Smallpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, ...	·180	...	·277	...	...	·097	...	...
Scarlet Fever, ...	·111	...	·197	...	...	·086	...	...
Typhus Fever, ...	·001	...	·004	...	...	·003	...	...
Enteric Fever, ...	·090	...	·116	...	...	·026	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ...	·193	...	·060	...	·133	...	...	...
Measles, ...	1·028	...	·492	...	·536	...	...	...
Whooping-cough, ...	·656	...	·968	...	...	·312	...	...
Diarrhœa, ...	·327	...	·130	...	·197	...	...	...
II. SEPTIC DISEASES, ...	...	·160	...	·187	...	...	...	·027
III. TUBERCULOUS DISEASES, ...	...	2·400	...	2·413	...	...	...	·013
Phthisis, ...	1·417	...	1·409	...	·008	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases, ...	·983	...	1·004	...	...	·021	...	...
IV. CANCER (Malignant Disease), ...	...	·816	...	·831	...	...	...	·015
V. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, ...	...	1·402	...	1·364	...	...	·038	...
VI. " CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, ...	...	1·669	...	1·699	...	...	...	·030
VII. " RESPIRATORY " ...	...	3·601	...	4·033	...	...	...	·432
Pneumonia, ...	1·860	...	2·046	...	...	·186	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases, ...	1·741	...	1·987	...	...	·246	...	...
VIII. OTHER CAUSES, ...	...	5·365	...	5·181	...	...	·184	...
All Causes, ...	...	17·999	...	17·952	...	...	·047	...
Birth-rate, ...	...	29·632	...	28·738	...	...	...	...
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births, ...	...	136	...	131	...	...	...	...

TABLE XIV.

GLASGOW, 1909.—DEATHS from DIFFERENT DISEASES at several AGE-PERIODS.

DISEASES.	Total, All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	- 5 Years.	- 15 Years.	- 20 Years.	- 25 Years.	- 60 Years.	60 and Over.	Under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.
Smallpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup, ...	222	18	161	38	1	1	3	...	179	43
Scarlet Fever, ...	158	6	102	42	1	1	6	...	108	50
Typhus Fever, ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Enteric Fever, ...	93	...	5	16	13	13	44	2	5	88
Undefined Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ...	48	11	16	11	2	3	5	...	27	21
Measles, ...	394	78	283	33	...	...	...	...	361	33
Whooping-cough, ...	775	301	440	34	...	...	...	...	741	34
Diarrhœa, ...	104	63	23	2	2	3	6	5	86	18
Puerperal Fever, ...	52	...	...	...	1	14	37	...	...	52
Erysipelas, ...	33	6	3	1	...	2	14	7	9	24
Other Septic Diseases, ...	65	10	3	14	2	...	25	11	13	52
Phthisis, ...	1,128	13	30	62	97	154	707	65	43	1,085
Other Tuberculous Diseases, ...	804	210	331	151	26	20	60	6	541	263
Cancer, ...	665	3	8	4	2	4	358	286	11	654
Diseases of Nervous System, ...	1,092	167	81	26	9	9	289	511	248	844
Diseases of Circulatory System, ...	1,360	49	11	37	24	36	542	661	60	1,300
Pneumonia, ...	1,638	399	419	51	35	28	473	233	818	820
Influenza, ...	88	4	8	1	1	1	30	43	12	76
Other Respiratory Diseases, ...	1,591	279	194	23	5	11	428	651	473	1,118
Violence, ...	379	43	64	40	13	15	143	61	107	272
Premature Birth, ...	460	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	...
Uncertified (or Un- known), ...	57	26	1	1	1	1	19	8	27	30
Other Causes, ...	3,160	876	269	138	64	59	749	1,005	1,145	2,015
All Causes, ...	14,369	3,022	2,452	725	299	376	3,940	3,555	5,474	8,895
Number in 1,000 dying in several Age-Periods, } 1908, ...	1,000	210	171	50	21	26	274	248	381	619
	1,000	223	185	48	19	23	279	222	408	592

TABLE XV.

GLASGOW, 1909.—DEATHS under ONE YEAR and DEATH-RATE per 1,000 BIRTHS in each MUNICIPAL WARD, with corresponding RATES for 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Average of 5 years.	Rate per 1,000 Births.						1909.	
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	147	140	149	141	142	161	152	242	129
2. Calton, ...	169	183	196	149	144	173	164	155	142
3. Mile-end, ...	149	152	172	124	145	152	149	223	129
4. Whitevale, ...	151	146	163	151	144	150	160	152	144
5. Dennistoun, ...	94	101	104	76	94	93	82	110	111
6. Springburn, ...	134	142	148	129	125	126	122	203	115
7. Cowlairs, ...	119	119	122	121	128	107	104	101	110
8. Townhead, ...	139	145	126	150	147	127	151	155	142
9. Blackfriars, ...	161	183	156	158	142	165	172	107	163
10. Exchange, ...	125	140	89	139	63	194	167	10	313
11. Blythswood, ...	226	177	375	219	200	158	25	2	59
12. Broomielaw, ...	169	199	163	139	142	201	203	30	160
13. Anderston, ...	143	132	159	161	140	121	149	138	151
14. Sandyford, ...	157	148	136	155	165	180	148	83	148
15. Park, ...	85	102	87	83	83	68	88	28	108
16. Cowcaddens, ...	172	194	177	176	168	144	162	197	186
17. Woodside, ...	121	121	126	123	123	110	118	146	130
18. Hutchesontown, ...	134	130	161	134	133	112	153	204	140
19. Gorbals, ...	139	151	151	122	121	151	137	124	141
20. Kingston, ...	145	164	139	127	145	151	158	142	152
21. Govanhill, ...	107	117	118	99	106	93	115	133	111
22. Langside, ...	62	69	87	39	47	69	72	45	52
23. Pollokshields, ...	65	117	32	63	60	53	30	13	80
24. Kelvinside, ...	62	73	71	81	44	40	60	11	42
25. Maryhill, ...	101	106	122	102	101	72	106	153	112
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	...	130	129	132	63	140
— Institutions and Shipping, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
CITY, ...	136	142	145	131	131	129	136	3,022	131

TABLE XVI.

GLASGOW, 1909.—MALE INFANT DEATHS at GIVEN AGES and from SEVERAL CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE IN WEEKS.					AGE IN MONTHS.												TOTALS.	Group Totals.	Group Percent-ages.	Death-rate per 1,000 Male Births.
	AGE IN WEEKS.					AGE IN MONTHS.															
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th					
I. IMMATUREITY, (a) Premature Birth, ... (b) Congenital Malformations, ... (c) Atelectasis, ... (d) Atrophy and Debility, ...	207 17 10 49	24 ... 3 14	16 3 1 22	8 1 2 16	255 21 16 101	9 2 ... 32	3 4 ... 17	... 2 ... 14	1 9	... ... ... 9	... ... ... 6	... 2 ... 3	... ... ... 2	... ... ... 3	... 1 ... 3	... ... ... 4	... ... ... 2	518	30.8	44.2
II. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM,	4	9	20	10	43	42	23	36	34	23	29	32	28	35	24	35	...	384	22.9	32.7	
III. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, (a) Diarrheal, ... (b) Dentition, ... (c) Others, ...	... 1 ... 5	... 3 ... 2	... 4 ... 1	... 2 ... ...	... 10 ... 8	... 28 ... 3	... 14 ... 1	... 26 ... 4	... 19 2 2	... 15 1 1	... 15 1 4	... 11 1 1	... 6 3 2	... ... ... 1	... 4 2 1	... 6 1 1	... ... ... 3	202	12.0	17.2
IV. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, ...	16	10	5	1	32	15	14	15	5	6	9	13	14	8	5	7	...	143	8.5	12.2	
V. TUBERCULOUS DISEASES, ... (a) Tabes Mesenterica, ... (b) Tubercular Meningitis, ... (c) Other Forms, ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ...	... ... 1 ...	... ... ... 2	... ... 1 4	... ... 2 5	... 1 1 6	... ... 3 3	... ... 6 3	... ... 2 2	... 3 7 1	... 1 6 2	... ... 6 5	... ... 2 2	... 6 37 37	80	4.8	6.8
VI. ACCIDENTS OF BIRTH, ... (a) Injury, ... (b) Umbilical Hæmorrhage, ...	... 6 2	... ... 1	... ... 1	... ... 1	... 6 5	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... 6 5	11	0.7	0.9
VII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, (a) Whooping-cough, ... (b) Measles, ... (c) Scarlet Fever, ... (d) Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ... (e) Erysipelas, ... (f) Diphtheria and Memb. Croup,	... ... ... ... ... ...	... 1 1	... ... ... ... ... ...	... 2 1	... 3 2	... 13 ... 1 ... 1	... 12 1 ... ... ...	... 13 1	... 16 ... ... ... ...	... 4 4 1	... 13 4 1	... 21 6 1	... 17 3 ... 2 ... 2	... 12 5 5	... 15 13 ... 2 ... 1	... 15 10 2	... 154 46 1 4 4 14	223	13.3	19.0
VIII. SYPHILIS, ...	2	2	...	2	6	4	2	4	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	1.4	2.0
IX. SUFFOCATION, ...	6	...	3	...	9	5	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1.1	1.6
X. OTHER VIOLENCE, ...	2	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	0.6	0.9
XI. ALL OTHER CAUSES, ...	12	...	5	5	22	14	4	6	2	6	1	1	3	4	2	1	...	66	3.9	5.6	
	339	70	82	51	542	174	106	129	102	80	95	97	94	89	86	85	1,679	100.0	143.1		

TABLE XVII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—FEMALE INFANT DEATHS at GIVEN AGES and from SEVERAL CAUSES.

x1.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE IN WEEKS.					AGE IN MONTHS.											TOTALS.	Group Totals.	Group Percent-ages.	Death-rate per 1,000 Female Births.
	AGE IN WEEKS.					AGE IN MONTHS.														
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th				
I. IMMATURETY, (a) Premature Birth, ... (b) Congenital Malformations, ... (c) Atelectasis, ... (d) Atrophy and Debility, ...	155 14 3 50	23 2 1 18	16 2 ... 14	6 1 ... 12	200 19 4 94	5 ... 2 35	... 2 ... 22	2 ... 10 30	1 ... 8 20	18 ... 5 18	19 ... 1 19	26 ... 3 26	23 23	19 ... 2 19	20 ... 1 20	30 ... 1 30	417 208 21 6 182	31.0	37.0	
II. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM,	3	6	13	10	32	26	29	30	20	18	19	26	23	19	20	30	292	21.7	25.9	
III. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, (a) Diarrhoeal, ... (b) Dentition, ... (c) Others, ...	1 2	3 ... 3	2 1 1	1 1 1	7 ... 7	18 ... 4	17	16 ... 4	10 1 1	11 ... 1	10 ... 1	8 ... 1	10 1 ...	10 1 ...	7 1 1	5 1 2	157 129 5 23	11.7	13.9	
IV. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, ...	11	5	4	2	22	8	9	12	11	4	6	8	10	17	11	5	123	9.2	10.9	
V. TUBERCULOUS DISEASES, ... (a) Tabes Mesenterica, ... (b) Tubercular Meningitis, ... (c) Other Forms, ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... 1	... ... 1	... 1 1	... 2 1	1 ... 4	... 2 ...	... 1 3	2 2 3	1 4 1	1 2 4	1 2 4	1 3 2	... 3 6	56	4.2	5.0
VI. ACCIDENTS OF BIRTH, ... (a) Injury, ... (b) Umbilical Hæmorrhage, ...	5 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7	0.5	0.6
VII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, (a) Whooping-cough, ... (b) Measles, ... (c) Scarlet Fever, ... (d) Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ... (e) Erysipelas, ... (f) Diphtheria and Memb. Group, ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	1 1	1	2 1 1	4 1 1 ...	7 2 1	9 ... 2 1	11 1	12 1	9 ... 1 2 ... 1	10 4 1 2	24 9	20 5 1 1 ... 1	14 5 1 ...	24 6 1 1	199 146 35 4 7 3 4	14.8	17.7
VIII. SYPHILIS, ...	3	2	2	...	7	5	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	1.6	2.0
IX. SUFFOCATION, ...	3	2	...	...	5	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0.9	1.1
X. OTHER VIOLENCE,...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.5	0.5
XI. ALL OTHER CAUSES, ...	7	1	5	1	14	4	8	9	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	3	52	3.9	4.6	
	259	68	62	36	425	119	108	104	70	58	56	71	86	88	69	89	1,343	100.0	119.2	

TABLE XVIII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LIVE AND STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED AND THE NUMBERS
AND PERCENTAGES ATTENDED MEDICALLY AND NON-MEDICALLY IN EACH WARD.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED.			Births Medically Attended.	Medically Attended in Institutions.	Total Births Medically Attended.	Attended by Maternity Hospital Nurses.	Attended by Midwives—Certified and Uncertified.	Total Births not Medically Attended.	Percentage Medically Attended.	Percentage not Medically Attended.
	Total.	Live- Births.	Still- Births.								
1. Dalmarnock, ...	1,886	1,804	82	587	90	677	230	979	1,209	35.9	64.1
2. Calton, ...	1,097	1,045	52	273	52	325	304	468	772	29.6	70.4
3. Mile-end, ...	1,751	1,690	61	585	75	660	285	806	1,091	37.7	62.3
4. Whitevale, ...	1,071	1,026	45	358	70	428	247	396	643	40.0	60.0
5. Dennistoun, ...	1,117	1,081	36	779	119	898	70	149	219	80.4	19.6
6. Springburn, ...	1,881	1,827	54	850	81	931	262	688	950	49.5	50.5
7. Cowlares, ...	933	897	36	389	17	406	80	447	527	43.6	56.4
8. Townhead, ...	1,115	1,076	39	449	55	504	350	261	611	45.2	54.8
9. Blackfriars, ...	655	621	34	114	51	165	320	170	490	25.2	74.8
10. Exchange, ...	31	29	2	11	5	16	10	5	15	51.6	48.4
11. Blythswood, ...	34	30	4	21	3	24	5	5	10	70.6	29.4
12. Broomielaw, ...	189	185	4	33	11	44	89	56	145	23.3	76.7
13. Anderston, ...	922	888	34	373	25	398	291	233	524	43.2	56.8
14. Sandyford, ...	579	552	27	207	14	221	245	113	358	38.2	61.8
15. Park, ...	292	282	10	182	55	237	8	47	55	81.2	18.8
16. Cowcaddens, ...	1,084	1,020	64	198	43	241	361	482	843	22.2	77.8
17. Woodside, ...	1,252	1,198	54	579	109	688	149	415	564	55.0	45.0
18. Hutchesontown, ...	1,498	1,446	52	502	50	552	259	687	946	36.9	63.1
19. Gorbals, ...	881	847	34	321	24	345	161	375	536	39.2	60.8
20. Kingston, ...	951	919	32	344	41	385	126	440	566	40.5	59.5
21. Govanhill, ...	1,172	1,142	30	772	13	785	55	332	387	67.9	32.1
22. Langside, ...	854	837	17	766	6	772	1	81	82	90.4	9.6
23. Pollokshields, ...	163	155	8	133	1	134	...	29	29	82.2	17.8
24. Kelvinside, ...	270	262	8	233	7	240	...	30	30	88.8	11.2
25. Maryhill, ...	1,365	1,323	42	744	25	769	33	563	596	56.3	43.7
26. Kinning Park, ...	460	444	16	157	10	167	66	227	293	36.3	63.7
CITY, ...	23,503	22,626	877	9,960	1,052	11,012	4,007	8,484	12,491	46.9	53.1

TABLE XIX.

GLASGOW. 1909.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LIVE-BIRTHS AND STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED, WITH PROPORTIONS MEDICALLY AND NON-MEDICALLY ATTENDED IN EACH WARD.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Number of Live-Births Notified.	Number of Still-Births Notified.	Per-centage Still-Births to Live-Births Notified.	Live-Births Medically Attended, but excluding Institutions.	Still-Births Medically Attended, but excluding Institutions.	Per-centage Still-Births to Live-Births Medically Attended.	Live-Births Non-Medically Attended.	Still-Births Non-Medically Attended.	Per-centage Still-Births to Live-Births Non-Medically Attended.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	1,804	82	4.5	587	31	5.3	1,209	36	3.0
2. Calton, ...	1,045	52	5.0	273	17	6.2	772	25	3.2
3. Mile-end, ...	1,690	61	3.6	585	24	4.1	1,091	28	2.6
4. Whitevale, ...	1,026	45	4.4	358	11	3.1	643	19	3.0
5. Dennistoun, ...	1,081	36	3.3	779	24	3.1	219	6	2.7
6. Springburn, ...	1,827	54	3.0	850	18	2.1	950	27	2.8
7. Cowlairs, ...	897	36	4.0	389	17	4.4	527	11	2.1
8. Townhead, ...	1,076	39	3.6	449	16	3.6	611	18	2.9
9. Blackfriars, ...	621	34	5.5	114	5	4.4	490	25	5.1
10. Exchange, ...	29	2	6.9	11	1	9.1	15	...	...
11. Blythswood, ...	30	4	13.3	21	1	4.8	10	1	10.0
12. Broomielaw, ...	185	4	2.2	33	1	3.0	145	2	1.4
13. Anderston, ...	888	34	3.8	373	12	3.2	524	16	3.1
14. Sandyford, ...	552	27	4.9	207	7	3.4	358	18	5.0
15. Park, ...	282	10	3.5	182	3	1.6	55	2	3.6
16. Cowcaddens, ...	1,020	64	6.3	198	18	9.1	843	38	4.5
17. Woodside, ...	1,198	54	4.5	579	24	4.1	564	19	3.4
18. Hutchesontown, ...	1,446	52	3.6	502	20	4.0	946	24	2.5
19. Gorbals, ...	847	34	4.0	321	8	2.5	536	20	3.7
20. Kingston, ...	919	32	3.5	344	9	2.6	566	18	3.2
21. Govanhill, ...	1,142	30	2.6	772	21	2.7	387	9	2.3
22. Langside, ...	837	17	2.0	766	17	2.2	82	...	...
23. Pollokshields, ...	155	8	5.2	133	7	5.3	29	1	3.4
24. Kelvinside, ...	262	8	3.1	233	4	1.7	30	1	3.0
25. Maryhill, ...	1,323	42	3.2	744	25	3.4	596	14	2.3
26. Kinning Park, ...	444	16	3.6	157	5	3.2	293	7	2.4
CITY, ...	22,626	877	3.9	9,960	346	3.5	12,491	385	3.1

TABLE XX.—STATEMENT showing AVERAGE DAILY AMOUNT of MILK RECEIVED and AVERAGE NUMBER of BASKETS ISSUED from INFANTS' MILK DEPÔT during 1909.

MONTH.	Average daily number of gallons of milk received.	Average daily number of baskets issued by Depôt.	Average daily number of baskets issued by Dairies and Branch Depôts.	Total baskets issued daily.	Number of Baskets not sold Returned during Month.	Number of Baskets supplied Free during Month.
January, ...	133	15	492	507	65	5,596
February, ...	161	17	610	627	55	7,421
March, ...	157	18	592	610	38	8,419
April, ...	141	15	534	549	39	5,042
May, ...	113	17	425	442	23	3,854
June, ...	90	18	341	359	12	554
July, ...	75	16	281	297	44	111
August, ...	73	16	264	280	73	190
September, ...	70	13	258	271	37	92
October, ...	73	10	263	273	46	44
November, ...	71	11	253	264	32	96
December, ...	71	10	262	272	36	36

* Through various funds.

TABLE XXI.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE and REVENUE ACCOUNTS in connection with
REDUCTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY, extracted from Statements prepared by the
Treasurer, Police Department, for Year ended 31st May, 1910.

GENERAL.										ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.									
Membership Subscription (of the Convener) to the International Union for the																			
Protection of Child Life,										£0 8 0									
Printing and Advertising,										46 16 2									
Stationery,										17 5 8									
Petty Expenses, including Tram-Car Checks,										11 12 2									
Salary to Lady Medical Assistant to Medical Officer of Health,										185 0 0									
Salary to Health Visitor,										69 2 11									
Salaries to Female Clerks (two),										87 0 0									
Notification of Births Act, 1907—																			
Printing, Postages, &c.										£53 12 6									
Wages to Clerk,										70 8 6									
										124 1 0									
Expenses of Local Centres of Glasgow Infant Health Visitors' Association, ...										27 0 5									
Queen Margaret Settlement Association—Use of Premises in Anderston District,																			
and Services of Saleswoman,										26 0 0									
Charity Organisation Society—Rent of Premises at Franklin Street, Bridgeton,										32 14 6									
Do. do. Soho Street,										29 5 8									
Do. do. Gorbals U.F. Church from																			
29th March, 1910,										1 2 6									
										£657 9 0									
INFANTS' MILK DEPÔT, OSBORNE STREET.																			
Salary to Lady Superintendent,										£70 0 0									
Wages to Staff,										367 6 7									
Insurance of Employees,										2 5 9									
Rent, Assessments, and Insurance,										114 6 1									
Fuel,										36 2 0									
Electric Energy and Upkeep of Installation,										22 4 2									
Petty Expenses,										6 10 11									
Sundry Furnishings and Repairs,										30 17 6									
Waterproof Aprons, Overalls, Clogs, &c.,										2 12 8									
Laundry Work,										11 3 3									
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising,										13 17 6									
Oil, Soap, Cleaning Materials, cleaning Windows, &c.,										31 10 6									
Milk,										1,018 2 9									
Milk Bottles, India-rubber Rings, Teats, Brushes, &c.,										134 0 10									
Aluminium Stoppers,										332 5 3									
Salt, Carbonic Acid, Sugar, &c.,										24 3 1									
Van delivering Milk,										156 10 0									
Corporation, Water Department—Water Supply and Hire of Meter, ...										13 3 7									
Do., Tramways Department—Tram-Car Checks,										5 11 5									
Telephonic Communication—Glasgow Post Office Telephone Service, ...										5 15 0									
Office of Public Works (Proportion of Expense),										2 15 0									
										2,401 3 10									
BRANCH MILK DEPÔT, MAITLAND STREET.																			
Wages to Attendant,										£33 18 2									
Rent and Assessments,										18 1 3									
Gas (2s. 2d.) and Water (8s. 9d.),										0 10 11									
										52 10 4									
										£3,111 3 2									
REVENUE.																			
INFANTS' MILK DEPÔT, OSBORNE STREET.																			
Sales of Milk direct to the Public,										£57 2 10									
Sales of Milk through Private Dairies,										£651 6 5									
Less Discount allowed, 15 per cent.,										£97 7 1									
Discount further on Milk charged against Lord Provost's Fund, or otherwise distributed gratis,										9 11 5									
										106 18 6									
										544 7 11									
Sale of Broken Glass, Teats, &c.,										28 16 6									
Lord Provost's Fund for Milk, &c., supplied to Poor Persons,										3 9 9									
										£633 17 0									
BRANCH MILK DEPÔT, MAITLAND STREET.																			
Sales of Milk direct to the Public,										£93 5 6									
Sale of Teats, &c.,										3 10 7									
Lord Provost's Fund for Milk supplied to Poor Persons,										0 15 3									
										97 11 4									
QUEEN MARGARET SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION'S PREMISES, ANDERSTON.																			
Sales of Milk direct to the Public,										£107 17 10									
Sale of Teats, &c.,										3 18 10									
Lord Provost's Fund for Milk supplied to Poor Persons,										1 10 6									
										113 7 2									
CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY'S PREMISES, BRIDGETON.																			
Sales of Milk direct to the Public,										£124 7 2									
Sale of Teats, &c.,										3 18 0									
Lord Provost's Fund for Milk supplied to Poor Persons,										0 2 0									
										128 7 2									
CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY'S PREMISES, SOHO STREET.																			
Sales of Milk direct to the Public,										£70 12 4									
Sale of Teats, &c.,										2 6 4									
Lord Provost's Fund for Milk supplied to Poor Persons,										0 8 7									
										73 7 3									
										£1,046 9 11									
Balance,										2,064 13 3									
										£3,111 3 2									

TABLE XXII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG INFANTS FED EXCLUSIVELY ON CORPORATION
STERILISED MILK FOR SOMETIME BEFORE DEATH.

MALES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Age in Weeks.					Age in Months.								Total.
	1	2	3	4	Total.	2	3	4	5	6	6 to 9	9 to 12		
I. Immaturity,	1	...	2	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	9
II. Diseases of Respiratory System,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	8
III. Diseases of Digestive System,	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	8
IV. Diseases of Nervous System,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4
V. Tuberculous Diseases, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4
VI. Infectious Diseases, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	6
VII. Suffocation, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. All other Causes, ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	4
	1	...	2	1	4	3	8	3	4	3	16	2	43	

FEMALES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Age in Weeks.					Age in Months.								Total.
	1	2	3	4	Total.	2	3	4	5	6	6 to 9	9 to 12		
I. Immaturity,	2	2	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	8	
II. Diseases of Respiratory System,	2	3	...	4	1	10	
III. Diseases of Digestive System,	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	4	5	15	
IV. Diseases of Nervous System,	3	3	
V. Tuberculous Diseases,	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	
VI. Infectious Diseases,	3	6	9	
VII. Suffocation,	
VIII. All other Causes,	2	2	
	...	2	3	...	5	3	2	4	4	2	13	17	50	

TABLE XXIII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—CASE-RATE per Million for CERTAIN ZYMOPTICS and for ALL CASES registered in each MUNICIPAL WARD.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	FEVERS.						Smallpox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	All other Causes.	TOTAL.
	Cerebro-Spinal.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued and Undefined.	Puerperal.	Scarlet.				
1. Dalmarnock, ...	260	140	560	40	300	6,098	...	3,059	25,791	36,248
2. Calton, ...	191	...	789	...	163	4,110	...	1,797	26,323	33,373
3. Mile-end, ...	133	22	266	22	111	6,760	...	2,371	22,163	31,848
4. Whitevale, ...	152	...	1,063	...	182	4,736	...	2,581	25,805	34,519
5. Dennistoun, ...	...	...	226	...	75	5,838	...	3,297	25,315	34,751
6. Springburn, ...	100	...	642	...	120	10,204	...	2,165	19,326	32,557
7. Cowlands, ...	196	...	393	...	98	6,905	...	1,865	30,403	39,860
8. Townhead, ...	27	...	324	...	162	5,866	...	2,217	24,653	33,249
9. Blackfriars, ...	140	...	655	...	234	4,304	...	3,041	28,116	36,490
10. Exchange, ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,156	...	2,406	8,250	15,812
11. Blythswood, ...	...	...	288	...	...	3,450	...	863	6,038	10,639
12. Broomielaw, ...	123	...	2,466	...	...	3,575	...	1,726	29,343	37,233
13. Anderston, ...	238	...	1,020	38	68	5,777	...	2,583	27,426	37,180
14. Sandyford, ...	82	41	1,525	...	82	4,286	...	2,596	19,368	27,980
15. Park, ...	79	40	635	...	79	5,162	...	1,271	15,248	22,514
16. Cowcaddens, ...	...	...	1,204	28	196	3,949	...	1,260	46,663	53,300
17. Woodside, ...	140	233	187	...	140	5,439	...	2,194	39,167	47,500
18. Hutchesontown, ...	77	...	1,466	77	283	6,327	...	3,421	46,863	58,514
19. Gorbals, ...	...	...	1,117	...	88	3,615	...	1,910	25,860	32,590
20. Kingston, ...	211	30	1,205	60	60	4,427	...	1,295	33,519	40,807
21. Govanhill, ...	112	...	1,486	84	140	6,224	...	4,065	29,552	41,663
22. Langside, ...	45	...	68	...	23	4,815	...	1,899	11,687	18,537
23. Pollokshields, ...	...	...	257	...	...	3,497	...	720	7,457	11,931
24. Kelvinside, ...	...	...	364	...	40	3,070	...	1,171	4,443	9,088
25. Maryhill, ...	24	119	308	47	190	6,118	...	2,940	22,266	32,012
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	785	...	235	3,532	...	1,648	53,602	59,802
CITY, ...	101	32	707	20	135	5,510	...	2,306	26,324	35,135

* Erysipelas, Measles, Whooping-cough, Chickenpox, Phthisis, Beri-Beri, Malarial Fever, and Mumps.

NOTE.—The populations on which these rates are based include Institutions and Shipping.

TABLE XXIV.

GLASGOW, 1909.—*PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES IN THE SEVERAL WARDS, WITH CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rate per Million.						1909.	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalmarnock, ...	3,873	3,316	4,028	3,440	6,011	3,704	172	3,494
2. Calton, ...	4,132	3,529	3,171	3,023	5,595	3,504	81	2,349
3. Mile-end, ...	4,031	3,381	3,580	4,007	5,093	3,538	119	2,667
4. Whitevale, ...	2,694	2,932	3,041	3,261	4,566	2,705	86	2,689
5. Dennistoun, ...	1,876	1,752	1,133	1,355	1,058	915	35	923
6. Springburn, ...	2,248	3,571	3,303	2,613	4,347	2,851	88	1,950
7. Cowlands, ...	2,149	2,802	2,166	2,373	3,173	2,703	69	2,257
8. Townhead, ...	2,626	1,931	2,394	2,351	3,527	2,474	78	2,115
9. Blackfriars, ...	2,859	2,667	2,892	2,568	4,773	4,020	54	2,668
10. Exchange, ...	896	894	945	962	1,965	519	2	1,057
11. Blythswood, ...	1,112	1,435	901	305	306	317	1	330
12. Broomielaw, ...	4,558	3,090	3,753	3,705	5,480	3,303	24	3,730
13. Anderston, ...	2,275	3,534	3,651	2,918	4,622	3,771	82	2,927
14. Sandyford, ...	2,227	2,351	3,000	2,079	3,200	2,003	50	2,093
15. Park, ...	842	674	520	925	773	369	14	577
16. Cowcaddens, ...	3,929	3,325	2,891	3,812	3,499	3,402	166	4,802
17. Woodside, ...	2,103	2,064	1,560	2,186	1,980	1,836	105	2,462
18. Hutchesontown, ...	2,716	3,690	3,606	3,330	3,574	5,021	172	4,425
19. Gorbals, ...	2,244	1,723	2,050	2,119	2,924	3,533	84	2,532
20. Kingston, ...	2,647	2,231	2,431	2,527	3,950	2,485	81	2,485
21. Govanhill, ...	1,865	1,977	2,341	2,206	2,394	2,810	79	2,214
22. Langside, ...	979	735	500	542	904	662	22	505
23. Pollokshields, ...	707	282	448	337	378	211	5	259
24. Kelvinside, ...	371	654	580	138	357	361	5	209
25. Maryhill, ...	1,622	1,890	2,489	2,460	2,125	2,679	59	1,454
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	2,436	4,191	2,687	48	3,659
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
CITY, ...	2,507	2,450	2,500	2,436	3,300	2,586	1,797	2,244

* Includes Smallpox, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Enteric Fever, Continued and Undefined Fevers, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea.

TABLE XXV.

GLASGOW.—PRIMARY VACCINATION during 1908—COMPILED from the 55TH ANNUAL REPORT of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Registration Districts.	Successfully Vaccinated.		Vaccination Postponed.		Insusceptible of Vaccination.		Died before Vaccination.		Statutory Declaration of Conscientious Objection.		Removed from District, or otherwise Unaccounted for		Total Births for 1908.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1. Bridgeton, ...	1,336	73·2	26	1·4	15	0·8	198	10·9	137	7·5	112	6·2	1,824
2. Camlachie, ...	1,535	72·9	18	0·9	11	0·5	223	10·6	149	7·1	171	8·0	2,107
3. Calton, ...	1,318	73·5	7	0·4	10	0·6	212	11·8	99	5·5	148	8·2	1,794
4. Dennistoun, ...	792	74·9	14	1·3	4	0·4	83	7·9	102	9·6	62	5·9	1,057
5. Garnqadhill, ...	915	70·3	26	2·0	7	0·5	125	9·6	149	11·5	79	6·1	1,301
6. Springburn, ...	616	60·7	7	0·7	8	0·8	94	9·3	221	21·8	68	6·7	1,014
7. Possilpark, ...	457	69·7	8	1·2	5	0·8	54	8·2	102	15·5	30	4·6	656
8. St. Rollox, ...	798	71·5	14	1·3	5	0·4	136	12·2	107	9·6	56	5·0	1,116
9. Milton, ...	769	69·8	16	1·5	10	0·9	140	12·7	75	6·8	91	8·3	1,101
10. Blythswood, ...	791	59·0	9	0·7	8	0·6	229	17·1	85	6·3	219	16·3	1,341
11. Anderston, ...	1,080	72·5	16	1·1	17	1·1	177	11·9	112	7·5	88	5·9	1,490
12. Hillhead, ...	283	78·0	3	0·8	20	5·5	15	4·2	35	9·6	7	1·9	363
13. Kelvin, ...	981	69·5	26	1·8	16	1·1	134	9·5	155	11·0	100	7·1	1,412
14. Maryhill, ...	763	67·4	52	4·6	11	1·0	105	9·3	102	9·0	99	8·7	1,132
15. Hutchesontown, ...	1,114	65·1	43	2·5	13	0·8	222	13·0	92	5·4	227	13·2	1,711
16. Govanhill, ...	789	66·4	33	2·8	9	0·8	92	7·7	187	15·7	78	6·6	1,188
17. Gorbals, ...	1,132	67·8	42	2·5	11	0·7	212	12·7	97	5·8	176	10·5	1,670
18. Pollokshields, ...	511	64·6	25	3·2	11	1·4	67	8·5	89	11·2	88	11·1	791
19. Cathcart, ...	540	78·1	19	2·7	8	1·2	39	5·7	78	11·3	7	1·0	691
20. Eastwood, ...	103	67·3	2	1·3	2	1·3	16	10·5	25	16·3	5	3·3	153
CITY, ...	16,623	69·5	406	1·7	201	0·8	2,573	10·8	2,198	9·2	1,911	8·0	23,912
1902, ...	...	84·2	...	0·8	...	0·9	...	10·6	...	...	...	3·5	24,720
1903, ...	...	84·6	...	0·7	...	0·6	...	10·8	...	...	...	3·3	25,142
1904, ...	...	83·4	...	1·2	...	0·7	...	11·0	...	...	...	3·7	24,751
1905, ...	...	84·5	...	1·3	...	0·6	...	10·0	...	...	...	3·6	24,315
1906, ...	...	82·9	...	0·8	...	0·5	...	10·6	...	0·2	...	5·0	24,557
1907, ...	...	75·0	...	1·5	...	0·7	...	10·7	...	4·9	...	7·2	24,003

TABLE XXVI.

GLASGOW.—STATUTORY DECLARATIONS OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION TO VACCINATION in each Ward from 1907 to 1909.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	1907.	1908.	1909.	TOTAL.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	20	126	195	341
2. Calton, ...	6	54	70	130
3. Mile end, ...	25	112	156	293
4. Whitevale, ...	12	61	86	159
5. Dennistoun, ...	26	119	119	264
6. Springburn, ...	37	253	336	626
7. Cowlairst, ...	41	183	210	434
8. Townhead, ...	14	97	145	256
9. Blackfriars, ...	10	41	27	78
10. Exchange, ...	2	...	3	5
11. Blythswood, ...	...	2	5	7
12. Broomielaw, ...	...	7	13	20
13. Anderston, ...	10	72	98	180
14. Sandyford, ...	11	35	38	84
15. Park, ...	6	22	16	44
16. Cowcaddens, ...	9	64	73	146
17. Woodside, ...	43	169	176	388
18. Hutchesontown, ...	23	90	140	253
19. Gorbals, ...	15	71	73	159
20. Kingston, ...	18	86	101	205
21. Govanhill, ...	54	174	196	424
22. Langside, ...	39	127	95	261
23. Pollokshields, ...	9	14	17	40
24. Kelvinside, ...	5	28	20	53
25. Maryhill, ...	35	127	164	326
26. Kinning Park, ...	4	49	81	134
CITY, ...	474	2,183	2,653	5,310

TABLE XXVII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—CASES and CASE-RATES and DEATHS and DEATH-RATES in each MUNICIPAL WARD, with corresponding Death-rates for 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rates per Million.						1909.			
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Cases.	Case-rate per Million	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalnarnock, ...	157	118	162	320	222	202	153	3,059	23	467
2. Calton, ...	128	158	108	83	253	313	66	1,797	6	174
3. Mile-end, ...	139	69	185	179	217	224	107	2,371	16	359
4. Whitevale, ...	148	60	152	30	185	404	85	2,581	13	406
5. Dennistoun, ...	154	88	85	...	81	81	131	3,297	8	211
6. Springburn, ...	97	142	119	324	288	331	108	2,165	9	199
7. Cowlairst, ...	235	132	162	192	131	132	57	1,865	10	327
8. Townhead, ...	75	76	129	78	80	134	82	2,217	17	461
9. Blackfriars, ...	87	...	90	46	46	378	65	3,041	7	346
10. Exchange, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,406	...	...
11. Blythswood, ...	...	...	...	...	...	317	3	863	1	330
12. Broomielaw, ...	120	124	129	...	401	287	14	1,726	2	311
13. Anderston, ...	102	240	338	208	276	104	76	2,583	7	250
14. Sandyford, ...	113	154	195	400	40	82	63	2,596	9	377
15. Park, ...	80	...	40	121	41	...	32	1,271	1	41
16. Cowcaddens, ...	225	236	80	192	85	144	45	1,260	11	318
17. Woodside, ...	131	155	90	92	69	93	94	2,194	12	281
18. Hutchesontown, ...	119	121	222	351	304	256	133	3,421	16	412
19. Gorbals, ...	137	109	166	251	312	148	65	1,910	5	151
20. Kingston, ...	115	114	231	116	265	299	43	1,295	6	184
21. Govanhill, ...	148	59	30	324	173	281	145	4,065	21	589
22. Langside, ...	135	184	83	52	98	71	84	1,899	8	183
23. Pollokshields, ...	...	56	56	...	...	...	14	720	...	...
24. Kelvinside, ...	106	50	48	...	45	...	29	1,171	...	...
25. Maryhill, ...	165	186	231	226	25	172	124	2,940	8	197
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	295	224	230	21	1,648	4	314
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
CITY, ...	132	116	136	169	157	180	1,846	2,306	222	277

TABLE XXVIII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—ENTERIC FEVER, CASES AND CASE-RATES, AND DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES, IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, WITH CORRESPONDING DEATH-RATES FOR 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rates per Million.						1909.			
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Cases.	Case-rate per Million	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalnarnock, ...	256	59	162	180	222	101	28	560	8	162
2. Calton, ...	282	79	81	139	169	171	29	789	4	116
3. Mile-end, ...	394	93	46	157	87	45	12	266	3	67
4. Whitevale, ...	296	121	91	91	93	124	35	1,063	7	219
5. Dennistoun, ...	154	204	85	138	81	54	9	226	1	26
6. Springburn, ...	121	118	71	116	44	44	32	642	6	133
7. Cowlairst, ...	134	66	65	64	262	66	12	393	1	33
8. Townhead, ...	175	76	154	105	53	108	12	324	1	27
9. Blackfriars, ...	260	133	45	46	417	47	14	655	4	198
10. Exchange, ...	448	...	...	...	491	...	...	...	...	...
11. Blythswood, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	288	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ...	120	...	129	397	...	287	20	2,466	3	466
13. Anderston, ...	271	172	34	35	103	173	30	1,020	6	214
14. Sandyford, ...	75	77	39	80	80	204	37	1,525	4	167
15. Park, ...	80	79	...	201	81	41	16	635	...	...
16. Cowcaddens, ...	450	157	80	82	141	115	43	1,204	9	260
17. Woodside, ...	66	200	...	69	92	23	8	187	...	...
18. Hutchesontown, ...	238	241	123	200	101	102	57	1,466	9	232
19. Gorbals, ...	164	55	55	56	85	119	38	1,117	5	151
20. Kingston, ...	86	86	116	58	118	90	40	1,205	4	123
21. Govanhill, ...	89	30	30	29	29	84	53	1,486	5	140
22. Langside, ...	67	...	28	...	24	24	3	68	...	...
23. Pollokshields, ...	118	...	...	169	54	...	5	257	...	...
24. Kelvinside, ...	53	50	...	46	45	226	9	364	2	84
25. Maryhill, ...	27	160	26	50	75	49	13	308	2	49
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	74	150	307	10	785	3	235
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
CITY, ...	182	107	67	102	114	90	566	707	93	116

TABLE XXIX.

GLASGOW, 1909.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—CASES AND CASE-RATES, with DEATHS and DEATH-RATES in each MUNICIPAL WARD, with corresponding DEATH-RATES for 1906-8.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rate per Million.			1909.			
	1906.	1907.	1908.	Cases.	Case-rate per Million	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalmarnock,	229	1,069	243	13	260	9	183
2. Calton,	361	1,631	228	7	191	3	87
3. Mile-end,	649	1,257	448	6	133	3	67
4. Whitevale,	366	1,388	124	5	152	5	156
5. Dennistoun,	138	596	215	...	...	...	...
6. Springburn,	370	1,331	133	5	100	3	66
7. Cowlairst,	96	589	165	6	196	2	65
8. Townhead,	325	981	161	1	27	...	...
9. Blackfriars,	367	1,298	331	3	140	3	148
10. Exchange, ... ..	...	1,474	...	...	...	...	...
11. Blythswood, ... ..	...	306	...	...	...	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ... ..	...	1,738	144	1	123	...	...
13. Anderston,	35	1,311	208	7	238	4	143
14. Sandyford,	80	760	82	2	82	1	42
15. Park,	40	244	41	2	79	...	...
16. Cowcaddens,	82	818	346	...	...	...	...
17. Woodside,	92	645	186	6	140	5	117
18. Hutchesontown,	125	837	205	3	77	3	77
19. Gorbals,	56	511	297	...	...	1	30
20. Kingston,	203	1,061	210	7	211	4	123
21. Govanhill,	88	519	169	4	112	...	...
22. Langside,	26	122	47	2	45	1	23
23. Pollokshields, ... ..	...	54	105	...	...	...	...
24. Kelvinside, ... ..	...	89	...	...	...	...	...
25. Maryhill,	126	825	246	1	24	1	25
26. Kinning Park, ... ..	...	973	230	...	...	...	...
— Institutions and Harbour,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CITY,	178	847	193	81	101	48	60

TABLE XXX.

GLASGOW, 1909.—TYPHUS FEVER.—CASES AND CASE-RATES and DEATHS and DEATH-RATES in each MUNICIPAL WARD, with corresponding rates for 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rate per Million.						1909.			
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Cases.	Case-rate per Million	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalmarnock. ... ..	...	...	101	...	...	20	7	140	...	...
2. Calton,	51	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Mile-end, ... ..	...	23	46	22	...	...	1	22	...	...
4. Whitevale, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dennistoun, ... ..	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Springburn,	24	..	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
7. Cowlairst, ... ..	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Townhead, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Blackfriars, ... ..	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Exchange. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Blythswood. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Anderston, ... ..	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Sandyford, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	...	...
15. Park, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...
16. Cowcaddens, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Woodside, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	233	1	23
18. Hutchesontown,	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Gorbals,	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Kingston, ... ..	...	...	87	...	...	...	1	30	...	...
21. Govanhill, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Langside,	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Pollokshields, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Kelvinside, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Maryhill, ... ..	...	...	...	25	25	...	5	119	2	49
26. Kinning Park, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Institutions and Harbour,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CITY,	8	6	18	2	2	1	26	32	3	4

TABLE XXXI.

GLASGOW, 1909.—SCARLET FEVER.—CASES AND CASE-RATES. WITH DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, ALSO DEATH-RATES FOR 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rate per Million.						1909.			
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Cases.	Case-rate per Million	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalmarnock, .	59	59	61	140	101	121	305	6,098	16	325
2. Calton, ...	51	53	190	55	56	57	151	4,110	8	232
3. Mile-end, ...	116	139	69	22	22	157	305	6,760	20	448
4. Whitevale, ..	237	60	91	213	62	124	156	4,736	11	344
5. Dennistoun, ...	308	88	...	83	81	54	232	5,838	5	132
6. Springburn, ...	73	118	48	46	89	133	509	10,204	17	377
7. Cowlares, ...	67	165	...	...	131	66	211	6,905	6	196
8. Townhead, ...	50	51	...	105	...	161	217	5,866	7	190
9. Blackfriars, ...	87	133	45	92	46	95	92	4,304	3	148
10. Exchange, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5,156	...	...
11. Blythswood, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3,450	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ...	120	...	...	...	267	...	29	3,575	...	...
13. Anderston, ...	136	172	...	...	69	311	170	5,777	7	250
14. Sandyford, ..	38	39	78	40	...	41	104	4,286	5	209
15. Park, ...	80	79	80	40	41	...	130	5,162	2	82
16. Cowcaddens, ...	...	52	...	...	85	144	141	3,949	9	260
17. Woodside, ...	131	133	...	23	92	70	233	5,439	5	117
18. Hutchesontown, ...	119	48	99	50	76	179	246	6,327	11	283
19. Gorbals, ...	192	164	...	28	114	148	123	3,615	5	151
20. Kingston, ...	86	114	87	29	29	120	147	4,427	2	61
21. Govanhill, ...	296	118	...	118	...	169	222	6,224	5	140
22. Langside, ...	67	61	28	52	49	71	213	4,815	5	115
23. Pollokshields, ...	118	...	56	...	...	...	68	3,497	2	103
24. Kelvinside, ...	...	101	...	...	...	45	76	3,070	...	...
25. Maryhill, ...	55	27	26	201	25	147	258	6,118	4	99
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	...	...	77	45	3,532	2	157
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
CITY, ...	105	88	45	62	56	111	4,410	5,510	158	197

TABLE XXXII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—MEASLES.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, WITH CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rate per Million.						1909.	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalmarnock, ...	610	178	1,093	480	686	1,215	18	366
2. Calton, ...	821	342	1,057	527	928	1,282	19	551
3. Mile-end, ...	788	440	1,294	649	1,148	1,007	16	359
4. Whitevale, ...	533	363	730	457	1,234	809	7	219
5. Dennistoun, ...	246	88	340	221	325	188	5	132
6. Springburn, ...	484	1,324	808	601	754	1,061	5	111
7. Cowlares, ...	101	791	646	834	425	1,088	15	491
8. Townhead, ..	625	407	618	470	424	968	23	623
9. Blackfriars, ...	520	178	904	321	973	1,797	14	692
10. Exchange, ...	...	447	...	481	...	519	...	...
11. Blythswood, ...	278	...	300	...	...	...	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ...	720	494	906	1,323	1,069	1,723	5	777
13. Anderston, ...	102	446	777	486	690	1,799	7	250
14. Sandyford, ...	302	501	818	360	520	1,185	6	251
15. Park, ...	80	159	160	201	...	123	4	165
16. Cowcaddens, ...	776	733	428	1,317	141	1,182	75	2,170
17. Woodside, ...	394	399	452	414	276	558	32	751
18. Hutchesontown, ...	477	555	1,260	902	304	2,844	50	1,286
19. Gorbals, ...	547	164	693	362	341	1,752	16	482
20. Kingston, ...	662	315	926	610	796	868	16	491
21. Govanhill, ...	237	295	711	353	231	1,124	10	280
22. Langside, ...	67	184	...	52	...	189	2	46
23. Pollokshields, ...	235	...	56	56	...	...	1	52
24. Kelvinside, ...	...	101	48	46	89	45	...	...
25. Maryhill, ...	165	373	667	351	275	1,082	6	148
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	148	973	691	35	2,747
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
CITY, ...	442	418	701	492	496	1,028	394	492

TABLE XXXIII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—WHOOPIING-COUGH.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES in each MUNICIPAL WARD, with Corresponding Rates for 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rate per Million.						1909.	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalmarnock, ...	1,121	869	1,316	580	2,521	1,053	80	1,625
2. Calton, ...	1,130	1,080	759	444	1,518	940	25	725
3. Mile-end, ...	1,112	1,019	924	784	1,170	1,142	45	1,008
4. Whitevale, ...	681	816	1,247	732	833	933	43	1,345
5. Dennistoun, ...	646	730	340	194	623	269	15	396
6. Springburn, ...	508	1,111	1,354	185	1,198	773	43	953
7. Cowlairs, ...	1,041	659	776	192	1,210	659	32	1,047
8. Townhead, ...	975	457	798	313	1,459	646	25	678
9. Blackfriars, ...	606	845	1,040	550	1,159	1,088	22	1,087
10. Exchange, ...	...	...	945	...	...	...	2	1,057
11. Blythswood, ...	278	574	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ...	1,319	989	1,424	265	1,604	431	13	2,021
13. Anderston, ...	713	926	913	799	1,587	1,003	46	1,642
14. Sandyford, ...	680	771	1,052	240	1,360	368	23	963
15. Park, ...	160	119	120	161	244	123	5	206
16. Cowcaddens, ...	1,577	890	1,125	1,152	1,439	750	56	1,620
17. Woodside, ...	832	599	543	1,013	553	697	44	1,032
18. Hutchesontown, ...	905	1,785	1,210	851	1,648	999	81	2,084
19. Gorbals, ...	602	629	665	418	1,192	653	48	1,446
20. Kingston, ...	690	830	492	465	1,091	449	45	1,380
21. Govanhill, ...	651	679	918	706	1,154	562	34	953
22. Langside, ...	304	31	194	77	464	189	6	138
23. Pollokshields, ...	59	...	112	56	162	53	1	52
24. Kelvinside, ...	...	151	242	46	...	45	3	125
25. Maryhill, ...	659	266	744	577	425	688	36	887
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	886	1,347	998	2	157
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CITY, ...	772	731	791	498	1,081	656	775	968

TABLE XXXIV.

GLASGOW, 1909.—DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, with Corresponding Rates for 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rate per Million.						1909.	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalmarnock, ...	1,612	1,698	1,133	1,520	1,190	749	18	366
2. Calton, ...	1,669	1,686	949	1,414	1,040	513	16	464
3. Mile-end, ...	1,413	1,413	1,016	1,545	1,192	515	16	359
4. Whitevale, ...	770	1,390	730	1,372	771	187	...	...
5. Dennistoun, ...	369	555	255	581	271	54	1	26
6. Springburn, ...	943	686	879	971	643	376	5	111
7. Cowlairs, ...	571	890	517	995	425	527	3	98
8. Townhead, ...	675	813	695	1,045	530	296	5	136
9. Blackfriars, ...	1,299	1,245	768	1,146	834	284	1	49
10. Exchange, ...	448	...	...	481	...	...	...	...
11. Blythswood, ...	556	861	601	305	...	...	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ...	1,919	1,360	1,165	1,720	401	431	1	155
13. Anderston, ...	950	1,476	1,555	1,355	586	173	5	178
14. Sandyford, ...	944	694	818	879	440	41	2	84
15. Park, ...	361	238	120	161	122	41	2	83
16. Cowcaddens, ...	901	1,204	1,178	987	790	721	6	174
17. Woodside, ...	504	577	475	483	253	209	6	141
18. Hutchesontown, ...	762	844	667	851	304	436	2	51
19. Gorbals, ...	547	492	471	948	369	416	4	121
20. Kingston, ...	978	715	492	1,046	590	449	4	123
21. Govanhill, ...	444	708	658	588	288	421	4	112
22. Langside, ...	304	276	167	283	147	71	...	...
23. Pollokshields, ...	176	226	168	56	108	53	1	52
24. Kelvinside, ...	212	201	242	...	89	...	...	...
25. Maryhill, ...	550	878	795	904	450	295	...	...
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	1,033	524	154	2	49
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CITY, ...	834	898	741	933	547	327	104	130

TABLE XXXV.

GLASGOW, 1909.—PHTHISIS.—DEATHS and DEATH-RATES in each MUNICIPAL WARD,
with Corresponding Rates for 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rates per Million.						1909.	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalrnarnock, ...	1,357	1,500	1,214	1,360	1,392	1,478	62	1 259
2. Calton, ...	2,156	2,054	1,790	1,941	2,165	1,994	61	1,768
3. Mile-end, ...	1,992	1,714	1,686	1,187	1,712	1,545	64	1,434
4. Whitevale, ...	1,865	1,269	1,642	1,555	1,357	1,399	58	1,814
5. Dennistoun, ...	984	934	1,161	940	894	672	34	898
6. Springburn, ...	1,499	1,797	1,283	1,849	1,331	1,392	60	1,330
7. Cowlairst, ...	1,141	1,022	1,131	1,059	1,407	1,285	27	884
8. Townhead, ...	1,350	1,677	1,107	1,307	1,273	1,184	62	1,681
9. Blackfriars, ...	2,296	2,356	1,944	1,558	2,225	1,986	33	1,631
10. Exchange, ...	1,792	1,340	945	1,443	2,457	1,038	...	...
11. Blythswood, ...	2,225	1,722	...	305	...	633	1	330
12. Broomielaw, ...	2,639	1,360	1,491	1,588	2,272	1,293	7	1,088
13. Anderston, ...	1,460	1,613	1,048	1,598	1,207	1,314	39	1,392
14. Sandyford, ...	1,037	1,118	1,441	1,399	1,520	1,062	32	1,340
15. Park, ...	721	555	680	684	609	655	10	412
16. Cowcaddens, ...	1,652	1,676	1,473	1,893	2,032	1,845	74	2,141
17. Woodside, ...	1,073	1,243	995	1,197	1,427	953	47	1,103
18. Hutchesontown, ...	1,715	1,905	1,358	1,427	1,470	1,537	60	1,543
19. Gorbals, ...	1,998	1,559	1,137	1,199	1,533	1,455	39	1,175
20. Kingston, ...	2,014	1,688	1,360	1,337	1,739	1,108	49	1,503
21. Govanhill, ...	1,154	1,446	1,126	1,148	894	1,208	37	1,037
22. Langside, ...	709	612	583	619	440	731	33	757
23. Pollokshields, ...	333	451	336	563	648	790	5	258
24. Kelvinside, ...	530	101	387	275	267	271	4	167
25. Maryhill, ...	1,017	1,118	1,026	1,280	1,375	1,229	35	862
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	1,550	1,197	1,151	18	1,413
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...
CITY. ...	1,611	1,644	1,437	1,513	1,562	1,417	1,128	1,409

TABLE XXXVI.

GLASGOW, 1909.—TUBERCULOUS DISEASES other than PHTHISIS.—DEATHS AND
DEATH-RATES IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, WITH CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rates per Million.						1909.	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalrnarnock, ...	1,475	1,382	1,619	1,440	1,351	1,458	75	1,523
2. Calton, ...	1,540	1,501	1,437	1,109	1,293	1,396	40	1,160
3. Mile-end, ...	1,598	1,853	1,178	1,478	1,582	1,410	67	1,501
4. Whitevale, ...	1,658	1,481	1,430	1,555	1,234	1,182	40	1,251
5. Dennistoun, ...	1,261	1,080	849	968	867	592	40	1,056
6. Springburn, ...	1,523	1,348	784	1,802	1,109	928	51	1,130
7. Cowlairst, ...	1,041	1,220	1,261	1,476	1,439	725	34	1,113
8. Townhead, ...	1,426	1,575	1,261	1,228	1,194	1,426	46	1,247
9. Blackfriars, ...	1,213	800	994	1,192	1,548	757	17	840
10. Exchange, ...	448	1,340	945	...	983	1,038	6	3,171
11. Blythswood, ...	556	574	901	...	919	...	2	660
12. Broomielaw, ...	1,199	618	647	926	1,337	1,723	12	1,866
13. Anderston, ...	1,426	1,373	1,183	1,424	1,138	1,280	30	1,071
14. Sandyford, ...	831	887	935	1,478	1,240	531	21	879
15. Park, ...	281	357	360	362	366	409	1	41
16. Cowcaddens, ...	1,401	1,571	1,312	1,042	1,016	1,355	32	926
17. Woodside, ...	986	1,198	724	667	553	767	26	610
18. Hutchesontown, ...	1,525	1,543	1,235	1,377	963	845	45	1,158
19. Gorbals, ...	876	903	1,275	1,059	795	772	31	934
20. Kingston, ...	892	1,516	1,041	1,192	1,150	1,258	38	1,166
21. Govanhill, ...	1,095	915	1,303	1,118	865	1,011	38	1,065
22. Langside, ...	405	551	361	567	610	448	13	298
23. Pollokshields, ...	530	395	504	169	162	263	4	206
24. Kelvinside, ...	265	...	436	184	223	271	12	502
25. Maryhill, ...	989	1,145	872	926	1,000	860	23	566
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	1,771	1,047	691	23	1,805
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
CITY, ...	1,196	1,209	1,073	1,135	1,031	983	804	1,004

TABLE XXXVII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—RESPIRATORY DISEASES (including CROUP).—DEATHS and DEATH-RATES in each MUNICIPAL WARD, with Corresponding Rates for 1903-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rate per Million.						1909.			
							Excluding Pneumonia.		Total, Including Pneumonia.	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million
1. Dalmarnock, ...	4,463	4,698	3,602	3,720	4,598	4,191	117	2,375	227	4,609
2. Calton, ...	4,646	5,663	4,365	4,437	4,948	4,928	106	3,073	194	5,624
3. Mile-end, ...	4,424	4,331	4,389	3,895	4,442	4,052	108	2,420	214	4,795
4. Whitevale, ...	3,907	4,533	3,772	3,324	3,917	3,546	71	2,221	132	4,128
5. Dennistoun, ...	2,338	1,986	1,925	2,074	1,761	2,125	48	1,267	92	2,429
6. Springburn, ...	4,183	3,996	3,706	3,535	3,860	3,424	72	1,596	149	3,303
7. Cowlairst, ...	3,224	3,626	3,652	2,855	2,813	3,164	43	1,407	96	3,142
8. Townhead, ...	3,676	4,243	4,478	3,764	3,581	4,116	88	2,385	139	3,767
9. Blackfriars, ...	5,544	5,956	5,269	5,134	5,006	5,722	51	2,521	125	6,179
10. Exchange, ...	4,032	2,681	3,779	1,443	3,440	4,154	7	3,700	9	4,757
11. Blythswood, ...	2,781	2,869	1,202	1,525	1,532	633	5	1,650	8	2,640
12. Broomielaw, ...	5,997	4,326	4,530	4,368	6,415	8,330	21	3,265	44	6,841
13. Anderston, ...	3,803	3,466	3,650	3,473	3,587	3,667	77	2,748	131	4,676
14. Sandyford, ...	3,058	3,585	3,857	3,117	3,639	3,840	54	2,261	99	4,145
15. Park, ...	2,445	1,784	1,119	1,769	1,787	1,679	31	1,279	60	2,475
16. Cowcaddens, ...	5,931	6,415	6,427	4,773	4,346	4,813	96	2,778	201	5,816
17. Woodside, ...	3,001	3,262	3,189	3,567	3,200	2,834	73	1,712	152	3,565
18. Hutchesontown, ...	5,099	5,740	4,124	4,933	4,386	4,713	83	2,135	219	5,633
19. Gorbals, ...	4,762	4,540	4,213	3,401	4,315	4,364	57	1,717	150	4,520
20. Kingston, ...	3,740	3,547	3,935	3,401	2,948	3,894	78	2,393	144	4,418
21. Govanhill, ...	2,723	3,246	2,577	2,736	2,855	2,809	59	1,654	126	3,533
22. Langside, ...	1,519	1,378	1,333	1,109	1,391	1,250	38	871	74	1,696
23. Pollokshields, ...	1,119	677	953	1,013	1,889	895	8	412	22	1,134
24. Kelvinside, ...	955	1,156	678	1,285	802	814	14	586	27	1,130
25. Maryhill, ...	3,958	4,073	3,028	2,837	2,875	3,048	48	1,182	141	3,473
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	3,690	3,441	4,529	45	3,532	83	6,514
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	171	...
CITY, ...	3,927	4,036	3,569	3,427	3,610	3,601	1,591	1,987	3,229	4,033

TABLE XXXVIII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—PNEUMONIA.—DEATHS and DEATH-RATES in each MUNICIPAL WARD, with CORRESPONDING RATES for 1906-08.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Death-rate per Million.			1909.	
	1906.	1907.	1908.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Million.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	1,900	2,521	2,106	110	2,234
2. Calton, ...	1,719	2,446	2,364	88	2,551
3. Mile-end, ...	1,701	2,297	1,970	106	2,375
4. Whitevale, ...	1,464	1,912	1,804	61	1,907
5. Dennistoun, ...	996	1,002	861	44	1,162
6. Springburn, ...	1,802	2,263	1,900	77	1,707
7. Cowlairst, ...	1,155	1,472	1,780	53	1,735
8. Townhead, ...	1,699	1,830	1,829	51	1,382
9. Blackfriars, ...	2,704	2,874	3,074	74	3,658
10. Exchange, ...	962	1,966	2,596	2	1,057
11. Blythswood, ...	610	919	...	3	990
12. Broomielaw, ...	2,912	3,475	3,590	23	3,576
13. Anderston, ...	1,528	1,966	1,799	54	1,928
14. Sandyford, ...	1,439	1,480	1,593	45	1,884
15. Park, ...	804	731	860	29	1,196
16. Cowcaddens, ...	2,277	2,088	2,363	105	3,038
17. Woodside, ...	1,588	1,796	1,464	79	1,853
18. Hutchesontown, ...	3,105	2,738	2,869	136	3,498
19. Gorbals, ...	2,007	2,782	2,494	93	2,803
20. Kingston, ...	1,221	1,356	1,827	66	2,025
21. Govanhill, ...	1,589	1,644	1,798	67	1,879
22. Langside, ...	619	708	660	36	825
23. Pollokshields, ...	281	702	579	14	722
24. Kelvinside, ...	459	356	497	13	544
25. Maryhill, ...	1,707	2,025	1,721	93	2,291
26. Kinning Park, ...	1,328	2,095	1,919	38	2,982
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	78	...
CITY, ...	1,657	1,934	1,860	1,638	2,046

TABLE XXXIX.

GLASGOW, 1909.—TABLE SHOWING CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER IN EACH WARD,
WITH NATURE OF ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Doctor Alone.	Midwife.		Nurse and Doctor.	Total.
		Certified	Uncertified.		
1. Dalmarnock,	7	5	2	1	15
2. Calton,	2	4	...	...	6
3. Mile-end,	2	2	1	...	5
4. Whitevale, ... ..	...	4	2	...	6
5. Dennistoun,	1	1	1	...	3
6. Springburn,	4	1	...	1	6
7. Cowlares,	1	...	...	2	3
8. Townhead,	1	...	1	4	6
9. Blackfriars, ... ..	...	2	...	3	5
10. Exchange, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
11. Blythswood, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
13. Anderston,	1	...	...	1	2
14. Sandyford,	2	...	...	...	2
15. Park,	2	...	...	...	2
16. Cowcaddens,	1	3	1	2	7
17. Woodside,	3	2	1	...	6
18. Hutchesontown,	3	2	5	1	11
19. Gorbals,	1	1	1	...	3
20. Kingston, ... ..	...	1	1	...	2
21. Govanhill,	3	1	1	...	5
22. Langside, ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
23. Pollokshields, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
24. Kelvinside, ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
25. Maryhill,	2	6	...	...	8
26. Kinning Park,	1	2	...	...	3
City,	37	37	17	17	108

TABLE XL.

GLASGOW, 1909.—CERTIFICATION of DEATHS.

	10 Years. — 1891-1900.	5 Years. — 1901-1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Total Deaths,	149,184	73,805	14,117	14,807	14,422	14,369
Of these Uncertified,	4,916	1,865	296	158	187	172
Died without Medical Attendance,	2,638	912	143	126	117	139
Deaths under 5 years,	62,350	28,985	5,352	5,697	5,890	5,474
Of these Uncertified,	3,027	1,122	175	61	82	75
Died without Medical Attendance,	1,738	618	93	107	90	118
Deaths above 5 years,	86,834	44,820	8,765	9,110	8,532	8,895
Of these Uncertified,	1,889	743	120	97	105	97
Died without Medical Attendance,	900	294	50	19	27	21
Percentage of Total Deaths Uncertified,	3·3	2·5	2·1	1·1	1·3	1·2
Percentage of Total Deaths which occurred without Medical Attendance,	1·8	1·2	1·0	0·9	0·8	1·0
Percentage of Deaths under 5 years Uncertified,	4·9	3·9	3·3	1·1	1·4	1·4
Percentage of Deaths under 5 years which occurred without Medical Attendance,	2·8	2·1	1·8	1·9	1·5	2·2
Percentage of Deaths above 5 years Uncertified,	2·2	1·7	1·4	1·1	1·2	1·1
Percentage of Deaths above 5 years which occurred without Medical Attendance,	1·0	0·7	0·6	0·2	0·3	0·2

TABLE XLI.

GLASGOW, 1909.—COMPARATIVE CERTIFICATION of LEGITIMATE and ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

	10 Years. 1891-1900.	5 Years. 1901-1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Legitimate Deaths under 1 year, ... }	30,304	15,453	2,794	2,727	2,858	2,659
Of these Uncertified, ... }	1,853	821	132	43	54	47
Legitimate Deaths, 1—5 years, ... }	26,066	11,332	2,043	2,495	2,494	2,317
Of these Uncertified, ... }	476	144	19	10	10	9
Illegitimate Deaths under 1 year, ... }	4,202	2,022	391	348	360	363
Of these Uncertified, ... }	551	169	22	7	17	17
Illegitimate Deaths, 1—5 years, ... }	1,778	713	124	127	178	135
Of these Uncertified, ... }	147	18	4	1	2	2
Percentage Legitimate Deaths under 1 year Uncertified, ... }	6·1	5·3	4·7	1·6	1·9	1·8
Percentage Legitimate Deaths, 1—5 years, Uncertified, ... }	1·8	1·3	0·8	0·4	0·4	0·4
Percentage Illegitimate Deaths under 1 year Uncertified, ... }	13·1	8·4	6·1	2·0	4·7	4·7
Percentage Illegitimate Deaths, 1—5 years, Uncertified, ... }	8·3	2·5	4·0	0·8	1·1	1·5

TABLE XLII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—INSURANCE of LIVES in FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, with COMPARISON of INSURANCE of LEGITIMATE and ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

	10 Years. 1891-1900.	5 Years. 1901-1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Total Deaths, ... }	149,184	73,805	14,117	14,807	14,422	14,369
Of these Insured, ... }	87,824	44,829	8,918	9,752	9,323	9,256
Deaths under 5 years, ... }	62,350	28,985	5,352	5,697	5,890	5,474
Of these Insured, ... }	33,333	15,316	2,918	3,361	3,327	2,998
Deaths above 5 years, ... }	86,834	44,820	8,765	9,110	8,532	8,895
Of these Insured, ... }	54,491	29,513	6,000	6,391	5,996	6,258
Legitimate Deaths under 1 year, ... }	30,304	15,453	2,794	2,727	2,858	2,659
Of these Insured, ... }	13,052	6,417	1,257	1,298	1,302	1,168
Illegitimate Deaths under 1 year, ... }	4,202	2,022	391	348	360	363
Of these Insured, ... }	434	243	58	49	56	49
Legitimate Deaths, 1—5 years, ... }	26,066	13,132	2,043	2,495	2,494	2,317
Of these Insured, ... }	19,232	8,401	1,555	1,948	1,891	1,732
Illegitimate Deaths, 1—5 years, ... }	1,778	713	124	127	178	135
Of these Insured, ... }	615	255	48	66	78	49
Percentage of Total Deaths Insured, ... }	58·9	60·7	63·2	65·9	64·6	64·4
Do. Deaths under 5 years Insured, ... }	53·5	52·8	54·6	59·0	56·5	54·8
Do. Deaths above 5 years Insured, ... }	62·8	65·8	68·4	70·2	70·3	70·4
Do. Legitimate Deaths under 1 year Insured, ... }	43·1	41·5	45·1	47·6	45·6	43·9
Do. Illegitimate Deaths under 1 year Insured, ... }	10·3	12·0	14·7	14·1	15·6	13·5
Do. Legitimate Deaths, 1—5 years, Insured, ... }	73·8	74·1	76·1	78·1	75·9	74·8
Do. Illegitimate Deaths, 1—5 years, Insured, ... }	34·6	35·8	38·4	52·0	43·8	36·3

TABLE XLIII.—GLASGOW.—FARMED-OUT HOUSES and INMATES as at FEBRUARY, 1910.

WARDS.	Number of Houses Farmed-out.		Inmates in Houses of each Size.			
	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	1 Apartment.		2 Apartments.	
			Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Calton, ...	133	53	269	92	139	53
3. Mile-end, ...	19	...	39	13	...	...
4. Whitevale, ...	29	31	66	18	100	19
5. Dennistoun, ...	40	16	84	9	34	10
6. Springburn, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Cowlares, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Townhead, ...	41	4	79	21	8	3
9. Blackfriars, ...	98	137	198	40	401	139
10. Exchange, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Blythswood, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ...	22	27	46	10	71	31
13. Anderston, ...	90	14	180	52	62	16
14. Sandyford, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Park, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Cowcaddens, ...	96	17	170	22	45	14
17. Woodside, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Hutchesontown, ...	32	18	65	12	52	21
19. Gorbals, ...	15	19	34	14	41	27
20. Kingston, ...	4	39	10	3	124	50
21. Govanhill, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Langside, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Pollokshields, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Kelvinside, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Maryhill, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CITY, ...	619	375	1,240	306	1,077	383
CENSUS, 1901, ...	531	275	...	...	...	...

TABLE XLIV.—HOUSES LET in LODGINGS, showing NUMBERS in each WARD, as at FEBRUARY, 1910.

WARDS.	No. of Houses on Register.	No. of Houses Empty or in which no Lodgers kept.	No. of Houses Actually Let in Lodgings.	No. of Apart- ments.	No. to Accommodate (Adults).	Inmates found.	
						No. of Families.	Total No. of Persons (All Ages).
1. Dalmarnock, ...	6	2	4	8	26	8	23
2. Calton, ...	35	10	25	65	254	45	129
3. Mile-end, ...	6	...	6	11	42	8	25
4. Whitevale, ...	13	...	13	33	82	23	80
5. Dennistoun, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Springburn, ...	12	...	12	24	79	26	91
7. Cowlares, ...	10	...	10	25	171	44	120
8. Townhead, ...	17	1	16	36	114	34	99
9. Blackfriars, ...	25	2	23	83	231	63	189
10. Exchange, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Blythswood, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Broomielaw, ...	5	...	5	19	91	46	73
13. Anderston, ...	19	2	17	53	140½	44	116
14. Sandyford, ...	9	2	7	19	68½	13	47
15. Park, ...	2	1	1	15	73	7	20
16. Cowcaddens, ...	14	...	14	38	144½	65	134
17. Woodside, ...	3	...	3	10	36½	16	34
18. Hutchesontown, ...	4	1	3	8	19½	4	19
19. Gorbals, ...	38	1	37	107	299½	97	257
20. Kingston, ...	16	...	16	40	120½	38	98
21. Govanhill, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Langside, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Pollokshields, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Kelvinside, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Maryhill, ...	27	15	12	29	89½	31	80
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CITY, ...	261	37	224	623	2,082	612	1,634

TABLE XLV.—TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES IN EACH WARD OF THE CITY, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS, AND THE NUMBER OF NOTICES SENT TO OCCUPIERS, OF NUISANCES OR DEFECTS, DURING 1909.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Laundries.	Retail Bakehouses.	Bakehouses in connection with Restaurants.	Dairy Premises with Hot-plates in use.	Dairy Premises with Griddles in use.	Provision Shop Premises with Hot-plates in use.	Restaurant Kitchens.	Other Food Places.	All other Workshops.	Total Workshops (including Bakehouses and Premises with Hot-plates).	Number of Inspections.	Number of Notices issued.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	7	15	...	33	...	...	25	1	150	231	973	23
2. Calton, ...	7	13	1	22	...	...	15	17	409	484	5,808	230
3. Mile-end, ...	10	14	...	46	...	...	26	4	175	275	1,218	37
4. Whitevale, ...	5	17	...	18	...	...	18	14	177	249	1,303	44
5. Dennistoun, ...	5	8	...	34	...	...	8	1	105	161	750	16
6. Springburn, ...	6	3	...	30	...	...	6	...	59	104	619	30
7. Cowlands, ...	4	2	1	10	...	...	13	...	52	82	408	22
8. Townhead, ...	3	7	1	20	1	...	7	...	154	193	1,862	92
9. Blackfriars, ...	1	7	1	13	...	3	11	23	308	367	3,823	177
10. Exchange, ...	1	5	2	...	...	...	27	6	413	454	2,693	163
11. Blythswood, ...	1	4	1	...	...	...	41	5	344	396	2,400	134
12. Broomielaw, ...	3	3	...	3	...	...	31	15	322	377	3,144	151
13. Anderston, ...	8	4	...	9	...	...	27	1	96	145	149	6
14. Sandyford, ...	7	7	1	11	...	...	5	...	216	247	324	36
15. Park, ...	7	4	1	13	...	2	3	...	174	204	334	14
16. Cowcaddens, ...	11	14	5	21	...	1	18	1	188	259	1,434	106
17. Woodside, ...	13	14	...	35	2	...	7	1	161	233	968	86
18. Hutchesontown, ...	8	8	...	43	...	1	7	11	95	173	1,024	33
19. Gorbals, ...	11	13	...	28	...	...	9	7	382	450	2,585	84
20. Kingston, ...	14	4	2	31	...	...	21	4	206	282	1,283	34
21. Govanhill, ...	6	10	1	34	1	...	...	2	35	89	94	3
22. Langside, ...	11	14	...	41	1	...	...	...	55	122	126	1
23. Pollokshields, ...	4	3	...	9	1	...	...	...	32	49	56	1
24. Kelvinside, ...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	40	44	115	...
25. Maryhill, ...	6	4	...	24	...	...	6	...	46	86	204	...
26. Kinning Park, ...	4	1	1	13	1	48	68	68	...
TOTAL IN CITY, ...	164	199	18	543	6	7	331	114	4,442	5,824	33,765	1,523

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TABLE XLVI.
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND
 HOMEWORK.

INSPECTION.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.)

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries), ...	...	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries),	33,765	1,523	1
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report),			
Total,	33,765	1,523	1

DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
* Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of cleanliness,	606	636	...	...
Want of ventilation or light,	35	32	...	...
Overcrowding,	4	4	...	...
Want of drainage of floors,	753	765	...	...
Other nuisances,				
Sanitary accommodation—(a) Insufficient,	125	142	...	...
(b) Unsuitable or defective, }				
(c) Not separate for sexes, }				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (Section 101), ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (Sections 97 to 100), ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences, ... ..	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...	...
Total,	1,523	1,579	...	...

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

TABLE XLVII.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.			OTHER MATTERS.	
Workshops on the Register (Section 131) at the end of the year.			Class.	Number.
(1)			(1)	(2)
Laundries, ...	...	...	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	164
Bakehouses :—	...	...	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (Section 133), ...	71
Underground, ...	...	...	...	16
Overground, ...	...	...	...	17
Restaurant Kitchens,	...	...	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (Section 5) ...	217
Other Food Places,	...	...	...	331
All other Workshops,	...	...	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector, ...	114
Dairy and other Premises with hot plates for baking purposes,	...	...	Other, ...	4,442
	...	...	Underground Bakehouses (Section 101) :—	556
	...	...	Certificates granted during the year, ...	...
	...	...	In use at the end of the year, ...	71
Total number of workshops on Register, ...				5,824

Important classes of workshops, such as work-shop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (Section 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces, or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

22nd June, 1910.

(Signature) A. K. CHALMERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE XLVIII.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK. *	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.				
	LISTS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS.					PROSECUTIONS.		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.		Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).			
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.			Instances.								
	Lists. †	Outworkers. †	Lists. †	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.		Outworkers.								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
Wearing apparel— (1) making, &c.,... (2) cleaning and washing, Lace, lace curtains and nets, Furniture and upholstery, ... Fur pulling, ... Feather Sorting, ... Umbrellas, ... Paper bags and boxes, ... Brush making, ... Stuffed toys,... File making,... Electro-plate, Cables and chains, ... Anchors and grapnels, ... Making and repairing sacks, Cart gear, ... Locks, latches, and keys, ...	760 6 6 ... 8 28 2 64 2 ...	1,748 9 2 ... 26 37 2 18 ... 9 5 ...	1,098 12 7 ... 13 34 139	116 1 1 ... 5 2 3	86 1 ... 5 17 2	122 1 ... 3 2 3 ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Total. ...	876	1,860	1,314	128	111	132	24	32	234	77	...	2,011	727	14 †	12 †	11	12

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the *total* number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They *will*, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

‡ Notices to whitewash or cleanse walls of premises.

TABLE XLIX.—WORKSHOPS MEASURED AND REGISTERED DURING 1909.

Nature of Workshop.	Number of Workshops.	Total Number of Rooms.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Women.	Total Young Persons, 14 to 18 Years.	Average Cubic Feet of Space in each Room.	Average Cubic Feet of Space for each Person.
I. Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services—							
1. Medical—							
Dentists' Mechanics, ...	3	3	7	...	...	1,755·6	752·4
2. Art, Music, Drama, &c.—							
Musical Instrument Makers,	3	5	7	8	2	4,665·6	1,372·2
Engravers, ...	3	3	4	...	2	2,519·3	1,259·6
Photographers, ...	7	11	7	8	4	2,996·6	1,734·8
Sculptor, ...	1	1	1	...	...	880	880
China Painting, ...	1	1	1	3	...	5,623	1,405·7
Modeller, ...	1	1	6	...	...	3,036	506
II. Domestic Offices or Services—							
Laundries, ...	23	46	6	58	20	2,683·1	1,469·3
III. Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances—							
1. Engineering & Machine Making—							
Beam and Scale Maker, ...	1	1	3	...	...	9,348	3,116
Blacksmiths, ...	5	5	13	...	...	9,701·2	3,731·2
Machine Repairers, ...	3	3	6	...	1	1,877·6	804·7
Electricians, ...	4	4	12	...	1	3,652·2	1,123·7
Farriers, ...	8	8	26	...	...	11,666	3,589·5
2. Miscellaneous Metal Trades—							
Brass-finisher, ...	1	4	1	...	1	1,096	2,192
Sheet-metal Workers, ...	4	4	10	...	1	6,045·2	2,198·2
Tinsmiths, ...	6	6	18	...	1	8,021·3	2,533
Gunsmith, ...	1	2	3	...	...	2,036	1,357·3
Locksmith, ...	1	2	2	...	1	3,673·5	2,449
Wire Workers, ...	2	2	5	...	1	3,987·5	1,329·1
Metal Merchant, ...	1	1	2	...	...	7,308	3,654
Paint-pot Maker, ...	1	1	2	...	...	5,657	2,828·5
3. Vehicles—							
Carriage Builder, ...	1	3	5	...	...	15,197	9,118·2
Cycle Makers and Repairers,	6	7	10	...	3	2,934·8	1,580·3
Cartwrights, ...	3	7	6	1	...	7,914·7	7,914·7
Mail-cart Maker, ...	1	1	3	...	...	2,817	704·2
Rubber-tyre Maker, ...	1	1	1	...	...	6,480	6,480
IV. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games—							
1. Precious Metals and Jewellery—							
Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, ...	17	19	32	1	9	2,269·6	1,026·7
2. Apparatus for Sports and Games—							
Golf-club Maker, ...	1	1	2	...	2	10,090	2,522·5
3. Instruments—							
Nautical and Scientific In- strument Makers, ...	2	2	5	...	...	6,616·5	2,646·6
V. Building and Works of Construc- tion—							
1. House Building, &c.—							
Joiners and Wrights, ...	27	29	57	2	4	5,715·1	2,630·7
Plumbers and Gasfitters, ...	29	31	87	2	23	3,288	910

WORKSHOPS MEASURED AND REGISTERED DURING 1909.—*Continued.*

Nature of Workshop.	Number of Workshops.	Total Number of Rooms.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Women.	Total Young Persons, 14 to 18 Years.	Average Cubic Feet of Space in each Room.	Average Cubic Feet of Space for each Person.
VI. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations—							
1. Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations—							
Last and Boot Trec Maker, ...	1	1	1	...	...	3,068	3,068
Door Mat Maker, ...	1	1	1	1	...	3,040	1,520
Upholsterers, ...	7	12	48	32	14	6,954.9	887.8
Upholstery Trimming Maker, ...	1	1	1	9	...	21,120	2,112
Trunk Maker, ...	1	3	11	6	3	13,554.6	2,003.2
Picture-frame Makers, ...	7	9	14	1	1	2,853.7	1,605.2
Bedding Makers, ...	2	3	3	6	...	5,748.3	1,916.1
Wood Carver, ...	1	1	3	...	...	2,915	971.6
Fancy Box Makers, ...	4	9	13	37	8	7,981	1,238.4
Coopers, ...	2	2	5	...	1	7,772	2,590.6
Cabinetmakers and French Polishers, ...	48	60	121	61	13	5,624.5	1,730.6
Carvers and Gilders, ...	3	4	8	...	...	2,700.7	1,350.3
Shop Fitters and Show-case Makers, ...	5	6	50	5	...	5,121.5	558.7
Basket Makers, ...	3	9	9	...	...	5,207.1	5,207.1
Bakers' Utensil Maker, ...	1	1	2	...	...	15,120	7,560
Carpet Sewing, ...	2	2	3	6	1	7,811	1,562.2
Coffin Making, ...	1	1	2	...	...	2,768	1,384
Painters, ...	10	14	65	3	14	2,971.4	503.7
VII. Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass—							
Glass Stainers and Embossers, ...	2	2	5	5	...	6,682	1,336.4
Glaziers, ...	3	4	17	...	2	6,374.5	1,342
VIII. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.—							
1. Manufacturing Chemists, ...	2	2	2	1	2	4,987	1,994.8
2. Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.— Soap Maker, ...	1	1	2	...	...	26,556	1,327.8
IX. Skins, Leather, Hair, & Feathers—							
1. Skins and Leather—							
Leather Scrap Sorting, ...	1	1	...	5	...	4,250	850
Furriers, ...	4	4	1	11	3	2,379.7	634.6
Rabbit Skin Dryers, ...	2	2	3	...	...	547	364.6
Belt, Bracc, and Necklet Maker, ...	1	2	...	15	4	9,058	953.4
Jewel case Makers, ...	3	4	10	6	1	3,747.2	881.7
Leather Washer Maker, ...	1	1	3	...	...	3,007	1,002.3
2. Saddlery and Harness—							
Saddlers, ...	6	9	9	...	1	1,439.2	1,295.3
Saddle-tree Maker, ...	1	1	4	...	...	7,659	1,914.7
3. Hair and Feathers—							
Brush Makers, ...	7	13	63	13	2	9,247.8	1,541.3
X. Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery—							
1. Paper and Stationery—							
Paper-bag Makers, ...	7	9	...	119	38	13,109.4	751.4
2. Prints and Books—							
Envelope Maker, ...	1	1	3	18	7	23,476	838.4
Ticket Writers, ...	3	4	4	2	...	4,403.7	2,516.4
Printers and Bookbinders, ...	9	12	22	26	20	6,587.5	1,062.5
Pattern-book Makers, ...	2	2	2	3	1	5,254.5	1,751.5
Card Cutter, ...	1	1	7	2	1	7,098	709.8
Lithographer, ...	1	1	2	...	1	2,640	860
Show-card Maker, ...	1	6	23	...	...	23,823.6	6,249.9
XI. Textile Fabrics—							
1. Cotton and Flax—							
Weaver, ...	1	1	1	...	...	2,935	2,935
Pattern Weaving and Darning, ...	4	5	16	14	...	19,693.4	3,232.2
Warper, ...	1	1	1	...	...	9,256	9,256
2. Hemp and other Fibrous Materials—							
Sack Makers and Repairers, ...	4	6	6	13	...	5,876.8	1,855.8

WORKSHOPS MEASURED AND REGISTERED DURING 1909.—*Continued.*

Nature of Workshop.	Number of Workshops.	Total Number of Rooms.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Women.	Total Young Persons, 14 to 18 Years.	Average Cubic Feet of Space in each Room.	Average Cubic Feet of Space for each Person.
XII. Dress—							
Blouse Makers, ...	4	4	...	8	2	1,430·2	572·1
Handkerchief Hemmers, ...	2	2	...	3	4	3,063·5	875·2
Napery Sewing, ...	1	1	...	1	...	5,002	5,002
Boot, Shoe, and Slipper Makers, ...	114	121	191	7	9	1,768·9	1,034
Dressmakers, ...	84	103	3	552	111	3,077·7	475·9
Clog Maker, ...	1	1	2	...	...	1,720	860
Hat and Cap Makers, ...	7	11	31	22	3	5,930·4	1,164·9
Button and Stud Maker, ...	1	1	...	3	3	11,095	1,849·1
Embroiderers, ...	2	5	4	11	...	4,905·2	1,635
Mantle and Costume Makers, ...	18	27	21	296	57	6,154·7	444·3
Milliners, ...	24	26	...	116	32	2,841	499·1
Shirt and Collar Makers, ...	6	12	2	158	9	10,143·7	779·4
Tailors and Clothiers, ...	138	184	508	363	98	3,070·5	583·4
Hosiery, ...	3	3	...	5	5	1,669	500·7
Hairdressers and Wig Makers, ...	2	2	9	...	...	3,976·5	883·6
Underclothing Manufacturers, ...	10	21	...	97	15	3,945·5	739·7
Children's Outfitter, ...	1	2	1	24	...	4,536	362·8
Shawl and Scarf Maker, ...	1	2	...	5	2	2,157	331·9
Shroud and Grave-Gown Makers, ...	2	2	...	8	3	2,787·5	506·8
Sporran Maker, ...	1	1	1	2	...	2,835	945
Stay Makers, ...	2	2	...	5	2	1,639·5	468·4
Umbrella Makers, ...	7	9	16	79	13	7,661·8	629·3
Waterproof Makers, ...	5	6	8	30	11	6,023	737·5
XIII. Food, Tobacco, and Drink—							
1. Food—							
Packing Grocery Goods, ...	4	6	13	6	2	5,474·6	1,570·8
Fish Curers, ...	7	10	17	13	...	4,362·5	1,454·1
Food Preservative Manufacturers, ...	2	6	3	3	1	2,636·1	2,259·5
Onion Bunchers, ...	3	5	20	...	...	20,203·2	5,050·8
Sausage-skin and Spice Makers, ...	5	10	6	18	...	7,042·4	2,517·6
Sauce Maker, ...	1	5	5	39	...	25,398·8	2,886·2
Confectioners and Preserve Makers, ...	10	16	14	29	7	4,208·6	1,346·7
Ham Curers, ...	15	15	58	...	...	6,574·5	1,700·3
Poulterer, ...	1	1	4	2	2	12,054	1,506·7
2. Tobacco and Cigarette maker,							
Tobacco Pipe Maker, ...	1	1	3	...	...	1,624	406
	1	1	3	...	...	1,786	595·3
3. Dealing with Spirituous Drinks—							
Bottling and Labelling, ...	5	6	8	10	...	8,793·3	2,931·1
XIV. Other General and Undefined Workers and Dealers—							
Sundry Specified Industries—							
Florists, ...	2	2	1	6	...	4,771·5	954·3
Fire-light Makers, ...	2	2	3	...	1	2,520	1,260
Rubber Stamp Maker, ...	1	2	2	...	...	1,937	1,937
Rag and Waste Paper Merchants, ...	16	37	22	125	...	10,178	2,561·8
Cork Cutters, ...	3	6	7	3	3	3,818·5	1,762·3
Metal Polish Maker, ...	1	2	2	...	...	5,399·5	5,399·5
Syphon Repairer, ...	1	1	2	...	...	2,467	1,233·5

ABSTRACT OF RESTAURANTS MEASURED AND REGISTERED DURING 1909.

Districts.	Number of Restaurants.	Total Number of Rooms.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Women.	Total Young Persons, 14 to 18 Years.	Average Cubic Feet of Space in each Room.	Average Cubic Feet of Space for each Person.
Central, ...	21	22	13	63	...	3,465·3	1,003·1
Eastern, ...	18	20	20	18	1	2,197	1,126·6
Western, ...	7	7	1	16	...	1,380·4	568·4
Northern, ...	17	17	10	28	5	1,742·3	688·8
Southern, ...	2	2	2	3	...	3,001·5	1,200·6
North-West, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinning Park, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Suburban, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE L.—NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS AND EMPLOYEES ON THE REGISTERS,
AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1909.

Nature of Workshop.	Number of Workshops.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Women.	Total Young Persons 14 to 18 Years.
I. Professional Occupations and their Subordinate services—				
1. Medical—				
Artificial Teeth Makers,	27	60	2	14
Artificial Limb Makers,	3	10	3	...
2. Art, Music, Drama, &c.—				
China Painting,	2	2	9	2
Designers,	2	3	3	5
Fine Art and Fancy Goods Dealers,	3	10	4	1
Photographers,	50	53	122	35
Engravers,	27	63	3	25
Sculptors,	7	17	...	8
II. Domestic Offices or Services—				
Laundries,	164	18	693	131
III. Fishing—				
Fish Curers,	19	69	63	10
Fish Bass Makers,	2	...	11	...
IV. In and about and dealing with the Products of Mines and Quarries—				
1. Mines—				
Asbestos Manufacturer,	1	6	...	...
2. Quarries—				
Marble Cutters,	10	37	...	...
V. Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances—				
1. Manufacture of Mixed or Unspecified Metals—				
Metal Merchants and Refiners,	4	17	...	...
Spelter Manufacturer,	1	5	...	...
Tinsmiths and Coppersmiths,	44	152	8	43
2. Engineering and Machine Making—				
Blacksmiths,	58	180	...	7
Brassfinishers,	10	22	1	6
Electrical Engineers,	19	81	...	21
Farriers,	33	115	...	2
Heating and Ventilating Engineers,	9	56	1	5
Indicator Makers,	3	22	...	2
Machine Makers and Repairers,	12	23	1	4
Machinists,	4	1	7	4
Pattern Makers,	3	15	...	3
Sheet-metal Workers,	15	44	...	10
3. Tools—				
Saw Makers,	6	11	...	5
Cutlers,	3	5	...	..
File Makers,	3	13	1	2

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS AND EMPLOYEES ON THE REGISTERS,
AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1909.—*Continued.*

Nature of Workshop.	Number of Workshops.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Women.	Total Young Persons 14 to 18 Years.
V. Metals, Machines, &c.—<i>Continued</i>—				
4. Types, Dies, Medals, Coins—				
Stereotyper,	1	11	...	...
Die Sinker,	1	6	...	...
5. Arms—				
Gunsmiths,	3	9	...	1
6. Miscellaneous Metal Trades—				
Bakers' Utensil Maker,	1	2	...	...
Chain Maker,	1	11	...	...
Fireproof-door Maker,	1	8	...	...
Lamp Makers,	2	8	...	...
Lead Worker and Embosser,	1	3	5	...
Locksmiths,	3	5	...	1
Weighing Machine and Scale Makers,	5	19	...	4
Wire Workers,	9	35	...	7
7. Ships and Boats—				
Boat Builders,	2	4	...	...
8. Vehicles—				
Cartwrights,	14	93	1	8
Carriage Builders,	13	182	...	27
Cycle and Motor Makers and Repairers,	50	118	4	12
9. Dealers—				
Ironmongers and Mill Furnishers,	5	14	...	1
VI. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games—				
1. Precious Metals and Jewellery—				
Gold Beaters,	2	17	1	...
Jewel-case Makers,	4	14	8	3
Jewellers, Goldsmiths, Watch and Clock Makers,	146	379	34	88
2. Watches and Scientific Instruments—				
Nautical and Scientific Instrument Makers,	6	18	...	3
Opticians,	7	14	...	3
Surgical Instrument Makers,	2	7	2	3
3. Musical Instruments—				
Musical Instrument Makers,	18	33	25	12
4. Apparatus for Sports and Games—				
Fishing-tackle Makers,	3	1	92	17
Golf-club Makers,	7	25	1	6
Billiard Table Makers,	6	28	29	3

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS AND EMPLOYEES ON THE REGISTERS,
AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1909.—*Continued.*

Nature of Workshop.	Number of Workshops.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Women.	Total Young Persons 14 to 18 Years.
VII. Building and Works of Construction—				
1. Housebuilding, &c.—				
Joiners and Wrights,	198	645	2	80
Lathsplitters,	2	14	...	1
Painters and Decorators,	42	192	10	55
Plasterers and Modellers,	12	20	...	16
Plumbers and Gasfitters,	192	608	12	173
Slaters,	9	75	...	4
Stair Railers,	4	26	...	4
Tile Layers,	2	4	..	1
Concrete Step Makers,	2	9	...	2
Cistern Makers,	2	7	...	...
Glaziers,	27	117	2	21
Window Blind Makers,	4	7	5	1
VIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations—				
1. Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations—				
Picture-frame Makers,	32	95	8	12
Shop Fitters and Show-case Makers,	12	43	9	...
Stucco Ornament Maker,	1	3	1	1
Modellers,	6	31	...	2
Upholsterers,	45	152	129	53
Upholstery Trimming Makers,	6	10	65	19
Bamboo Furniture Maker,	1	3	...	...
Basket Makers,	9	29	...	3
Bedding Manufacturers,	13	27	30	6
Artists and Decorators,	4	8	...	3
Bellows Maker,	1	3	...	...
Cabinetmakers and French Polishers,	203	816	261	93
Carvers and Gilders,	35	153	1	17
Coffin Mounting and Shroud Making,	11	38	...	...
Fancy-box Makers,	27	77	316	103
Box-clip Makers,	2	3	4	3
Map Mounting,	1	4	1	1
Marquetry-cutting,	1	2	1	1
2. Wood and Bark—				
Coopers,	20	96	...	3
Cork Cutters,	10	38	22	17
Packing-case Makers,	4	30	...	4
Portmanteau Makers,	8	53	11	16
Straw-board Lining Maker,	1	5	6	8
Trunk Makers,	2	21	8	5

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS AND EMPLOYEES ON THE REGISTERS,
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.—*Continued.*

Nature of Workshop.	Number of Workshops.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Women.	Total Young Persons 14 to 18 Years.
IX. Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass—				
Glass and Emery Paper Makers,	3	8	2	8
Glass Stainers and Embossers,	16	100	4	17
Pavement-light Maker,	1	10	...	2
X. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.—				
1. Colouring Matter—				
Blackening Manufacturers,	2	3	3	...
2. Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds—				
Chemical Manufacturers,	3	7	1	...
Fire Extinguisher Maker,	1	6	...	3
Manufacturing Chemists,	11	24	18	13
3. Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.—				
Oil, Paint, and Varnish Manufacturers, ...	11	22	12	4
Drysalters,	3	3	10	5
Soap and Soda Manufacturers,	4	7	1	2
India Rubber Stamp Makers,	3	5	...	...
Waterproof Manufacturers,	12	14	50	15
XI. Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers—				
1. Skins and Leather—				
Curriers and Tanners,	2	53	1	...
Furriers,	19	29	85	14
Hat-box Makers,	2	1	3	3
2. Saddlery and Harness—				
Leather Belt Makers,	4	17	...	...
Saddlers,	50	193	16	28
Whip Maker,	1	1	1	...
3. Hair and Feathers—				
Brush Makers,	18	129	28	13
Feather Dressers,	3	...	5	4
XII. Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery—				
1. Paper and Stationery—				
Card Cutters,	3	11	9	8
Envelope Maker,	1	3	18	7
Paper-bag Makers,	14	5	197	71
2. Prints and Books—				
Lithographers,	12	28	16	16
Pattern-book Makers,	9	19	65	45
Printers, Bookbinders, and Stationers, ...	53	249	265	169
Ticket Writers,	13	32	5	7

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS AND EMPLOYEES ON THE REGISTERS,
AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1909.—*Continued.*

Nature of Workshop.	Number of Workshops.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Women.	Total Young Persons 14 to 18 Years.
XIII. Textile Fabrics—				
1. Cotton and Flax—				
Warpers and Winders,	6	21	37	4
Weavers,	16	46	9	4
2. Wool and Worsted—				
Pattern Weaving and Darning,	10	58	38	6
Shawl and Scarf Manufacturers,	2	...	47	18
Wool Sorters,	3	2	6	6
3. Hemp and other Fibrous Materials—				
Rope Makers,	2	8	...	...
Sack Makers and Repairers,	18	20	105	1
Sail Maker,	1	8	...	2
4. Mixed or Unspecified Materials—				
Curtain Makers,	2	2	4	...
Embroiderers,	7	14	36	6
Flag Makers,	2	2	10	...
Fringers,	3	...	11	5
Tape-line Makers,	2	3	4	1
Thread Manufacturer,	1	6	79	...
Trimming and Curtain Frilling,	1	1	8	3
5. Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &c.—				
Calenderers,	10	95	109	31
6. Dealers—				
Drapers,	16	9	44	15
XIV. Dress—				
Belt, Brace, and Necklet Makers,	3	...	29	8
Blouse Makers,	8	1	49	13
Boot, Shoe, and Slipper Makers,	516	1,140	57	53
Button and Stud Makers,	2	2	5	5
Children's Outfitters,	2	1	24	5
Clog Makers,	6	29	1	1
Dressmakers,	554	47	3,042	484
Hairdressers and Wig Makers,	17	44	6	24
Hat and Cap Manufacturers,	27	73	140	98
Handkerchief Hemmers,	8	13	274	92
Hosiery Manufacturers,	21	8	64	26
Last and Boot-tree Maker,	1	1	...	...
Mantle and Costume Makers,	62	80	1,024	200
Milliners,	188	4	657	206
Napery Hemming,	3	...	13	2
Shirt Makers,	22	86	754	28
Stay Makers,	10	...	29	10

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS AND EMPLOYEES ON THE REGISTERS,
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.—*Continued.*

Nature of Workshop.	Number of Workshops.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Women.	Total Young Persons 14 to 18 Years.
XIV. Dress—Continued—				
Tailors and Clothiers,	673	2,929	1,826	513
Tie Makers,	3	...	19	12
Umbrella Makers,	27	56	168	45
Underclothing Manufacturers,	56	7	326	72
XV. Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging				
1. Food—				
Aerated Water Manufacturers,	2	21	4	...
Coffee Essence Maker,	1	18	32	47
Confectioners and Preserve Makers,	27	35	89	112
Ham Curers,	23	106	...	1
Pickle and Sauce Makers,	7	14	58	7
Poulterers,	5	29	2	6
Preserved Meat Makers,	13	17	15	3
Sausage-skin and Spice Makers,	20	63	89	40
Tea Blenders and Packers,	16	31	25	21
Packing Grocery Goods,	5	12	11	12
2. Tobacco—				
Tobacco and Cigarette Makers,	13	45	131	81
3. Dealing with Spirituous Drinks—				
Bottling and Labelling,	40	114	134	26
4. Board, Lodging, &c.—				
Restaurants,	331	277	820	75
XVI. Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply—				
Meter Fitting and Repairing,	1	430	...	...
XVII. Other General and Undefined Workers and Dealers—				
1. About Animals—				
Birds'-cage Maker,	1	3	1	1
Birds' Seed Merchants,	3	6	2	3
2. Sundry Specified Industries—				
Mail-cart Makers,	2	11	4	1
Tobacco-pipe Makers,	8	50	15	4
Firelight Manufacturers,	8	66	9	5
Ivory Turner,	1	4	...	2
Japanners,	6	12	10	1
Rag and Waste Paper Merchants,	74	245	363	20
Taxidermists,	2	3	...	1
3. Makers and Dealers (general and undefined)—				
Manufacturers and Warehousemen,	3	1	42	12
Smaller Trades,	46	98	67	27
Totals,	5,051	13,149	13,830	4,238

TABLE LI.

GLASGOW, 1909.—UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES, CERTIFIED AND OTHERWISE, WITH
NUMBER OF VISITS.

WARDS.	Closed previous to 1909.	Closed during 1909.	No. on Register at 31st Dec., 1909.	Total Certified. 1909.	Inspec- tions. 1909.
1. Dalmarnock, ... ..	...	...	1	1	1
2. Calton,	1	...	3	3	3
3. Mile-end, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whitevale,	1	...	1	1	1
5. Dennistoun,	1	...	3	3	4
6. Springburn,	1	...	1	1	2
7. Cowlairs,	1	...	1	1	3
8. Townhead,	3	1	3	3	14
9. Blackfriars,	7	...	3	3	12
10. Exchange,	3	1	7	7	28
11. Blythswood,	3	...	4	4	5
12. Broomielaw,	3	1	3	3	16
13. Anderston,	2	...	2	2	2
14. Sandyford,	3	...	8	8	22
15. Park, ... ..	...	...	4	4	6
16. Cowcaddens,	8	1	7	7	16
17. Woodside,	3	...	2	2	2
18. Hutchesontown,	1	...	3	3	13
19. Gorbals,	10	...	4	4	8
20. Kingston,	1	...	2	2	4
21. Govanhill,	3	...	3	3	3
22. Langside, ... ..	...	...	1	...	3
23. Pollokshields, ... ..	...	2	3	3	17
24. Kelvinside,	1	...	1	1	1
25. Maryhill,	1	1	...	...	1
26. Kinning Park, ... ..	...	...	1	1	1
CITY,	57	7	71	70	188

TABLE LII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—OVERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

WARDS.	On Register, 1908.	On Register, 1909.	Inspections.	Air Samples.	Bakehouses from which Air Samples were taken.
I. Dalmarnock,	23	14	1	...	...
II. Calton,	19	11	2	...	...
III. Mile-end,	30	14	4	...	...
IV. Whitevale,	29	16	2	...	...
V. Dennistoun,	17	5	7	...	1
VI. Springburn,	5	2	5	...	1
VII. Cowlairs,	2	2	3	...	1
VIII. Townhead,	10	5	4	...	...
IX. Blackfriars,	6	5	4	...	...
X. Exchange,	1	...	...	...	...
XI. Blythswood,	1	1	...	...	...
XII. Broomielaw, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
XIII. Anderston,	3	2	...	...	...
XIV. Sandyford,	8	...	2	...	...
XV. Park,	4	1	...	...	...
XVI. Cowcaddens,	16	12	6	...	3
XVII. Woodside,	5	12	3	...	...
XVIII. Hutchesontown,	8	5	11	...	4
XIX. Gorbals,	13	9	17	...	1
XX. Kingston,	9	4	7	...	2
XXI. Govanhill,	7	8	22	...	6
XXII. Langside,	11	13	17	...	1
XXIII. Pollokshields,	1	...	...	...	...
XXIV. Kelvinside, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
XXV. Maryhill,	6	4	3	...	...
XXVI. Kinning Park,	6	1	...	...	...
Totals,	240	146	120	20	20

TABLE LIII.

GLASGOW, 1909.—REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS' SALOONS.

WARDS.	On Register, 31st Dec., 1908.	Applied for Registration during 1909.	Number Certified during 1909.	Withdrawn from Register.		On Register, 31st Dec., 1909.	Inspections.	Renewal Certificates.
				(a) Premises Closed.	(b) Non-compliance with Regulations.			
I. Dalmarnock,	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
II. Calton, ...	7	1	1	...	...	8	18	1
III. Mile-end, ...	12	...	...	...	...	12	16	1
IV. Whitevale, ...	7	1	1	...	...	8	19	...
V. Dennistoun, ...	5	1	...	...	...	5	20	2
VI. Springburn, ...	3	2	2	...	...	5	9	...
VII. Cowlairs, ...	4	...	...	1	...	3	8	1
VIII. Townhead, ...	16	1	1	...	...	17	61	1
IX. Blackfriars, ...	8	1	1	...	...	9	45	...
X. Exchange, ...	10	...	...	...	...	10	30	...
XI. Blythswood, ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	9	1
XII. Broomielaw, ...	6	1	1	...	...	7	20	...
XIII. Anderston, ...	4	1	1	...	...	5	26	...
XIV. Sandyford, ...	4	1	1	...	...	5	16	...
XV. Park, ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	10	...
XVI. Cowcaddens, ...	16	1	1	1	...	16	65	6
XVII. Woodside, ...	7	1	1	1	...	7	16	...
XVIII. Hutchesontown, ...	7	3	3	1	...	9	37	2
XIX. Gorbals, ...	6	...	...	...	...	6	19	...
XX. Kingston, ...	2	3	2	...	...	4	19	...
XXI. Govanhill, ...	3	1	1	...	...	4	12	...
XXII. Langside, ...	6	...	...	...	...	5	25	...
XXIII. Pollokshields, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
XXIV. Kelvinside, ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
XXV. Maryhill, ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	27	...
XXVI. Kinning Park, ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Totals, ...	151	19	17	5	...	163	538	15

TABLE LIV.—GLASGOW.—POPULATION; BIRTHS and DEATHS; BIRTH-RATES and DEATH-RATES per 1,000; also DEATHS under 1 YEAR and DEATH-RATES per 1,000 BIRTHS, from 1855 to 1909.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 1 Year.	
						Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1855	356,355	13,242	10,655	37·2	29·9	2,600	196
1856	362,606	15,170	10,298	41·8	28·4	2,713	179
1857	369,318	15,706	11,375	42·5	30·8	2,851	182
1858	376,131	15,889	11,472	42·2	30·5	2,846	179
1859	382,756	15,947	10,832	41·6	28·3	2,448	154
1860	389,843	15,943	12,436	40·8	31·9	2,905	182
1861	397,673	16,537	10,936	41·6	27·5	2,544	154
1862	405,789	16,400	11,565	40·4	28·5	2,562	156
1863	413,944	16,986	13,329	41·0	32·2	2,774	163
1864	420,738	17,411	13,674	41·4	32·5	3,051	175
1865	428,123	17,956	13,914	41·9	32·5	3,097	173
1866	437,850	18,288	12,829	41·8	29·3	2,905	159
1867	446,028	18,347	12,578	41·1	28·2	2,895	158
1868	455,000	18,607	13,832	40·9	30·4	3,127	168
1869	464,332	18,495	15,648	39·8	33·7	3,411	184
1870	471,453	19,355	13,955	41·1	29·6	2,991	155
1871	491,900	18,867	15,790	38·4	32·1	3,608	191
1872	494,824	20,158	14,053	40·7	28·4	3,198	159
1873	494,847	19,487	14,499	39·4	29·3	3,255	167
1874	498,270	20,039	15,845	40·2	31·8	3,240	162
1875	499,480	20,825	15,384	41·7	30·8	3,388	163
1876	502,299	20,981	13,763	41·7	27·4	3,166	151
1877	504,487	21,124	13,823	41·9	27·4	3,106	147
1878	507,420	20,622	14,157	40·6	27·9	3,285	159
1879	508,048	19,751	12,498	38·8	24·6	2,504	127
1880	509,732	18,912	13,304	37·1	26·1	2,842	150
1881	512,034	19,106	12,916	37·3	25·2	2,745	144
1882	517,904	19,735	13,046	38·1	25·2	2,959	150
1883	523,154	19,911	14,577	38·1	27·9	3,091	155
1884	528,459	20,557	13,942	38·9	26·4	3,094	151
1885	533,817	19,861	13,492	37·2	25·3	3,100	156
1886	539,231	19,862	13,104	36·8	24·3	2,786	140
1887	544,700	19,328	12,135	35·5	22·3	2,676	138
1888	550,226	19,309	11,681	35·1	21·2	2,560	133
1889	555,808	19,503	13,139	35·1	23·6	3,008	154
1890	561,447	19,279	13,374	34·3	23·8	2,880	149
1891	567,143	19,857	14,324	35·0	25·3	2,946	148
1892	669,059*	22,815	15,218	34·1	22·7	3,168	139
1893	677,833	23,173	15,798	34·2	23·3	3,649	157
1894	686,820	22,644	13,673	34·0	19·9	2,937	130
1895	695,876	22,803	16,344	32·8	23·5	3,538	155
1896	705,052	24,029	14,385	34·1	20·4	3,278	136
1897	714,919	23,880	15,727	33·4	22·0	3,826	160
1898	724,349	24,262	15,333	33·5	21·2	3,792	156
1899	733,903	24,249	15,828	33·0	21·6	3,696	152
1900	743,969	24,362	16,393	32·7	22·0	3,778	153
1901	764,467	24,206	16,197	31·7	21·2	3,607	149
1902	775,601	24,722	15,532	31·9	20·0	3,206	129
1903	786,897	25,135	15,073	31·9	19·0	3,663	146
1904	798,357	24,754	15,414	31·0	19·3	3,606	146
1905	809,986	24,316	14,460	30·0	17·9	3,195	131
1906	835,625*	24,560	14,889	29·4	17·8	3,223	131
1907	847,584	24,006	15,659	28·3	18·5	3,116	130
1908	859,715	23,915	15,265	27·8	17·8	3,284	137
1909	872,021	23,140	15,242	26·5	17·5	3,073	133

* Extended City.

The figures in this Table are taken from the Registrar-General's Reports.

TABLE LV.—GLASGOW, 1909.—ESTIMATED POPULATION; BIRTHS; ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS; and DEATHS at all AGES and at CERTAIN PERIODS OF LIFE, and their PROPORTION to the POPULATION in each MUNICIPAL WARD.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.			BIRTHS.		ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.		DEATHS, ALL AGES.		DEATHS AT CERTAIN PERIODS OF LIFE.						
	Without Institutions and Shipping.	Institutions and Shipping.	Total.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Living.	Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Living.	Under 1 Year.	1-5 Years.	5-15 Years.	15-20 Years.	20-25 Years.	25-60 Years.	60 Years and above.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	49,244	774	50,018	1,878	38.1	99	5.3	953	19.4	242	214	65	24	21	219	168
2. Calton, ...	34,496	2,240	36,736	1,093	31.7	97	8.9	747	21.7	155	137	35	16	25	225	154
3. Mile-end, ...	44,625	496	45,121	1,727	38.7	127	7.4	871	19.5	223	181	43	19	26	224	155
4. Whitevale, ...	31,981	958	32,939	1,055	33.0	79	7.5	622	19.4	152	108	36	18	14	161	133
5. Dennistoun, ...	37,879	1,860	39,739	995	26.3	29	2.9	502	13.3	110	53	31	9	12	142	145
6. Springburn, ...	45,119	4,786	49,905	1,764	39.1	81	4.6	749	16.6	203	150	54	19	21	181	121
7. Cowlands, ...	30,556	...	30,556	921	30.1	35	3.8	456	14.9	101	98	23	15	10	117	92
8. Townhead, ...	36,892	77	36,969	1,093	29.6	79	7.2	665	18.0	155	122	43	16	21	161	147
9. Blackfriars, ...	20,230	1,146	21,376	656	32.4	70	10.7	446	22.0	107	77	22	5	14	125	96
10. Exchange, ...	1,892	1,017	2,909	32	16.9	4	12.5	37	19.6	10	9	1	...	...	7	10
11. Blythswood, ...	3,031	447	3,478	34	11.2	6	17.6	43	14.2	2	2	1	1	5	11	21
12. Broomielaw, ...	6,432	1,679	8,111	187	29.1	31	16.6	150	23.3	30	30	10	1	2	42	35
13. Anderston, ...	28,014	1,411	29,425	914	32.6	53	5.8	557	19.9	138	90	29	10	18	167	105
14. Sandyford, ...	23,887	380	24,267	559	23.4	56	10.0	447	18.7	83	74	13	10	13	136	118
15. Park, ...	24,244	940	25,184	260	10.7	30	11.5	267	11.0	28	12	4	4	7	74	138
16. Cowcaddens, ...	34,562	1,141	35,703	1,058	30.6	126	11.9	840	24.3	197	208	39	19	22	220	135
17. Woodside, ...	42,629	213	42,842	1,127	26.4	122	10.8	691	16.2	146	125	35	14	16	194	161
18. Hutchesontown, ...	38,874	5	38,879	1,462	37.6	83	5.7	855	22.0	204	214	40	11	22	217	147
19. Gorbals, ...	33,184	845	34,029	880	26.5	65	7.4	621	18.7	124	111	32	19	18	171	146
20. Kingston, ...	32,597	608	33,205	933	28.6	70	7.5	632	19.4	142	99	41	15	19	185	131
21. Govanhill, ...	35,666	...	35,666	1,201	33.7	45	3.7	541	15.2	133	102	33	11	16	134	112
22. Langside, ...	43,617	621	44,238	858	19.7	25	2.9	398	9.1	45	28	14	6	12	124	169
23. Pollokshields, ...	19,400	45	19,445	162	8.4	5	3.1	179	9.2	13	2	4	2	3	43	112
24. Kelvinside, ...	23,907	850	24,757	264	11.0	10	3.8	185	7.7	11	6	3	3	4	61	97
25. Maryhill, ...	40,602	1,569	42,171	1,368	33.7	78	5.7	577	14.2	153	92	28	13	12	150	129
26. Kinning Park, ...	12,742	...	12,742	450	35.3	27	6.0	284	22.3	63	70	21	4	6	76	44
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	...	...	...	71	...	42	...	1,054	...	52	38	25	15	17	373	534
CITY, ...	776,302	24,108	800,410	23,002	28.7	1,574	6.8	14,369	18.0	3,022	2,452	725	299	376	3,940	3,555

TABLE LVI.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS at all AGES from DIFFERENT DISEASES in each MUNICIPAL WARD during 1909.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	All Causes.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria and M. Group.	Scarlet Fever.	FEVERS.			Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Septic Diseases.	TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.		Cancer, Malignant Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Group.	Pneumonia.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Violence.	Premature Birth.	Uncertified.	Influenza.	All Other Causes.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Undefined.						Phthisis.	Other than Phthisis.											
1. Dalmarnock,	953	...	23	16	...	8	...	9	18	80	18	6	62	75	26	81	72	8	110	109	20	35	1	3	173
2. Calton, ...	747	...	6	8	...	4	...	3	19	25	16	5	61	40	28	52	59	2	28	104	28	28	11	3	157
3. Mile-end,	871	...	16	20	...	3	...	3	16	45	16	12	64	67	41	41	74	7	106	101	19	34	3	4	179
4. Whitevale,	622	...	13	11	...	7	...	5	7	43	...	4	58	40	23	37	35	2	61	69	25	29	4	3	146
5. Dennistown,	502	...	8	5	...	1	...	...	5	15	1	10	34	40	28	41	57	...	44	48	11	23	...	2	129
6. Springburn.	749	...	9	17	...	6	...	3	5	43	5	12	60	51	32	61	61	...	77	72	15	26	2	10	182
7. Cowhairs,	456	...	10	6	...	1	...	2	15	32	3	8	27	34	16	34	41	...	53	43	11	8	2	3	107
8. Townhead,	665	...	17	7	...	1	...	...	23	25	5	6	62	46	26	45	56	2	51	86	19	31	2	3	152
9. Blackfriars,	446	...	7	3	...	4	...	3	14	22	1	4	33	17	8	33	36	1	74	50	13	22	4	5	92
10. Exchange,	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	2	3	1	2	6	2	4	2	...	6
11. Blythswood,	43	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	3	8	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	13
12. Broomielaw,	150	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	5	13	1	2	7	12	3	12	14	...	23	21	3	6	...	...	23
13. Anderston,	557	...	7	7	...	6	...	4	7	46	5	3	39	30	27	47	43	2	54	75	21	20	...	...	111
14. Sandyford,	447	...	9	5	...	4	...	1	6	23	2	4	32	21	24	43	41	1	45	53	7	9	1	3	113
15. Park, ...	267	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	1	10	1	24	28	39	...	29	31	6	7	...	5	72
16. Cowcaddens,	840	...	11	9	...	9	...	...	75	56	6	6	74	32	35	51	48	...	105	96	28	29	2	2	166
17. Woodside,	691	...	12	5	...	...	...	5	32	44	6	6	47	26	40	62	63	...	79	73	17	14	2	3	154
18. Hutchesontown,	855	...	16	11	...	9	...	3	50	81	2	9	60	45	34	47	67	2	136	81	17	24	1	5	155
19. Gorbals,	621	...	5	5	...	5	...	1	16	48	4	5	39	31	36	52	45	3	93	54	20	18	...	9	132
20. Kingston,	632	...	6	2	...	4	...	4	16	45	4	9	49	38	27	43	67	...	66	78	25	16	...	3	130
21. Govanhill,	541	...	21	5	...	5	...	...	10	34	4	5	37	38	24	35	43	3	67	56	14	25	2	1	112
22. Langside,	398	...	8	5	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	6	33	13	36	38	47	1	36	37	9	7	1	2	110
23. Pollokshields,	179	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	5	4	23	19	37	...	14	8	3	1	...	4	55
24. Kelvinside,	185	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	4	4	12	17	22	26	...	13	14	4	2	1	1	60
25. Maryhill,	577	...	8	4	...	2	...	1	6	36	...	10	35	23	34	55	43	2	93	46	17	25	4	7	124
26. Kinning Park,	284	...	4	2	...	3	...	...	35	2	2	2	18	23	8	15	27	...	38	45	6	7	...	2	45
— Institutions and Harbour,	1,054	...	2	1	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	7	177	37	43	93	208	1	78	92	16	10	12	2	262
CITY, ...	14,369	...	222	158	3	93	...	48	394	775	104	150	1,128	804	665	1,092	1,360	38	1,638	1,553	379	460	57	88	3,160

TABLE LVII.—GLASGOW.—DEATH-RATES per MILLION from DIFFERENT DISEASES in each MUNICIPAL WARD during 1909.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	All Causes.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.				Whooping-cough.	Diarrhea.	Septic Diseases.	TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.		Cancer, Malignant Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Croup.	Pneumonia.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Violence.	Premature Birth.	Uncertified.	Influenza.	All Other Causes.
				Scarlet.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Undeclared.				Phthisis.	Other than Phthisis.											
1. Dalnarnock, ...	19,353	...	467	325	...	162	...	1,625	366	122	1,259	1,523	528	1,645	1,462	162	2,234	2,213	406	711	20	61	3,513
2. Calton, ...	21,655	...	174	232	...	116	...	725	551	145	1,768	1,160	812	1,507	1,710	58	2,551	3,015	812	812	319	87	4,550
3. Mile-end, ...	19,518	...	359	448	...	67	...	1,008	359	269	1,434	1,501	919	919	1,658	157	2,375	2,263	426	762	67	90	4,011
4. Whitevale, ...	19,449	...	406	344	...	219	...	1,345	...	125	1,814	1,251	719	1,157	1,094	63	1,907	2,158	782	907	125	94	4,564
5. Dennistoun, ...	13,253	...	211	132	...	26	...	396	26	264	898	1,056	739	1,082	1,505	...	1,162	1,267	290	607	...	53	3,407
6. Springburn, ...	16,601	...	199	377	...	133	...	953	111	266	1,330	1,130	709	1,352	1,352	...	1,707	1,596	332	576	44	222	4,035
7. Cowlands, ...	14,923	...	327	196	...	33	...	1,047	98	262	884	1,113	524	1,113	1,342	...	1,735	1,407	360	262	65	98	3,501
8. Townhead, ...	18,026	...	461	190	...	27	...	678	136	163	1,681	1,247	705	1,681	1,518	54	1,352	2,331	515	840	54	81	4,120
9. Blackfriars, ...	22,046	...	346	148	...	198	...	1,087	49	198	1,631	840	395	1,631	1,780	49	3,658	2,472	643	1,087	198	247	4,549
10. Exchange, ...	19,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	529	...	3,171	...	1,057	1,586	529	1,057	3,171	1,057	2,114	1,057	...	3,171
11. Blythwood, ...	14,187	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	330	660	660	990	2,639	...	990	1,650	990	...	...	...	4,288
12. Broomielaw, ...	23,321	...	311	...	...	466	...	2,021	155	311	1,088	1,866	466	1,866	2,177	...	3,576	3,265	466	933	...	...	3,577
13. Anderston, ...	19,883	...	250	250	...	214	...	1,642	178	107	1,392	1,071	964	1,678	1,535	71	1,928	2,677	750	714	...	107	3,962
14. Sandyford, ...	18,713	...	377	209	...	167	...	963	84	167	1,340	879	1,005	1,800	1,716	42	1,884	2,219	293	377	42	126	4,730
15. Park, ...	11,013	...	41	82	...	...	...	206	83	41	412	41	990	1,155	1,609	...	1,196	1,279	247	289	...	206	2,971
16. Cowcaddens, ...	24,304	...	318	260	...	260	...	1,620	174	174	2,141	926	1,013	1,476	1,389	...	3,038	2,778	810	839	58	58	4,792
17. Woodside, ...	16,210	...	281	117	...	23	...	1,032	141	141	1,103	610	938	1,454	1,478	...	1,853	1,712	399	328	47	70	3,615
18. Hutchesontown, ...	21,994	...	412	283	...	232	...	2,084	51	232	1,543	1,158	875	1,209	1,724	51	3,498	2,084	437	617	26	129	3,986
19. Gorbals, ...	18,714	...	151	151	...	151	...	1,446	121	151	1,175	934	1,085	1,567	1,356	90	2,803	1,627	603	542	...	271	3,978
20. Kingston, ...	19,388	...	184	61	...	123	...	1,380	123	276	1,503	1,166	828	1,319	2,055	...	2,025	2,393	767	491	...	92	3,988
21. Govanhill, ...	15,169	...	589	140	...	140	...	953	112	140	1,037	1,065	673	981	1,206	84	1,879	1,570	393	701	56	28	3,142
22. Langside, ...	9,125	...	183	115	...	...	...	138	...	138	757	298	825	871	1,078	23	825	848	206	160	23	46	2,522
23. Pollokshields, ...	9,227	...	...	103	...	...	...	52	52	52	258	206	1,186	979	1,907	...	722	412	155	52	...	206	2,833
24. Kelvinside, ...	7,738	...	...	...	...	84	...	125	...	167	167	502	711	920	1,088	...	544	586	167	84	42	42	2,509
25. Maryhill, ...	14,211	...	197	99	...	49	...	887	...	246	862	566	837	1,355	1,059	49	2,291	1,133	419	616	99	172	3,053
26. Kinning Park, and Institutions and Harbour, ...	22,288	...	314	157	...	235	...	157	49	157	1,413	1,805	628	1,177	2,119	...	2,982	3,532	471	549	...	157	3,639
CITY, ...	17,952	...	277	197	4	116	...	968	130	187	1,409	1,004	831	1,364	1,699	47	2,046	1,940	474	575	71	110	3,951

TABLE LVIII.—GLASGOW.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE in each MUNICIPAL WARD, showing those TREATED in HOSPITAL, for the YEAR 1909.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.												OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.										ALL CAUSES.		TOTAL CASES.	TOTAL VISITATIONS.									
	FEVERS.						Scarlet Fever.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Diphtheria and Membranous Group.		Erysipelas.		Malarial Fever.		Ber-i-Berl.		Others.		Measles.							Whooping-cough.		Chickenpox.		Phthisis.			
	Typhus.		Enteric.		Continued and Undefined.		Puerperal.		Smallpox.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Diphtheria and Membranous Group.		Erysipelas.		Malarial Fever.		Ber-i-Berl.		Others.		Measles.		Whooping-cough.		Chickenpox.		Phthisis.						
	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.					
	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.			
1. Dalmarnock, ...	7	...	24	1	2	...	12	3	286	5	6	7	133	6	29	49	1	59	434	101	416	12	118	16	50	688	1,089	1,777	8,174	12
2. Calton, ...	...	...	27	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	135	9	2	3	59	4	20	47	...	...	...	62	478	36	154	15	54	10	59	371	810	1,181	7,224	47
3. Mile-end, ...	1	...	12	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	297	8	3	3	98	9	25	44	...	...	...	75	400	54	236	4	84	15	62	589	847	1,436	6,353	72
4. Whitevale, ...	...	...	30	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	145	11	3	2	77	8	19	31	...	...	...	32	400	50	167	2	66	15	57	378	746	1,124	4,776	28
5. Dennistoun, ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	187	34	...	...	96	31	6	32	...	...	...	23	502	17	233	1	113	4	31	343	976	1,319	8,751	97
6. Springburn, ...	...	...	31	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	463	20	3	2	101	7	17	42	...	...	...	31	417	27	115	2	106	7	49	685	762	1,447	9,331	50
7. Cowlaers, ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	203	8	6	...	53	4	7	27	...	...	...	12	434	13	263	...	139	9	25	317	900	1,217	6,464	19
8. Townhead, ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	212	5	1	...	77	5	19	34	...	...	...	39	523	36	127	1	63	22	48	425	805	1,230	7,206	79
9. Blackfriars, ...	...	...	13	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	88	4	2	1	61	4	31	13	...	...	...	56	210	71	108	15	49	7	28	346	418	764	4,150	25
10. Exchange, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	6	3	2	2	5	...	1	23	20	43	172	...
11. Blythswood, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	4	...	2	...	1	...	15	17	32	144	...	
12. Broomielaw, ...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	14	...	5	4	...	...	...	14	79	28	61	1	32	2	9	105	185	290	3,191	14
13. Anderston, ...	...	...	27	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	161	8	6	1	71	5	13	30	...	...	...	15	345	18	184	1	133	7	43	321	750	1,071	8,699	19
14. Sandyford, ...	...	...	37	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	88	13	2	...	53	9	7	15	...	...	...	20	168	31	155	7	30	7	20	254	420	674	4,961	46
15. Park, ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	21	...	...	18	8	1	7	...	...	...	20	248	3	42	...	4	...	8	142	338	480	1,907	68
16. Cowcaddens, ...	...	...	38	3	1	...	7	...	...	...	139	2	...	...	44	1	26	27	...	...	...	88	933	62	301	4	112	26	85	435	1,464	1,899	11,535	140
17. Woodside, ...	10	...	8	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	215	15	2	4	83	11	10	30	...	...	...	41	1,034	67	264	6	163	17	46	463	1,569	2,032	8,522	26
18. Hutchesontown, ...	...	...	57	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	240	6	3	...	131	2	16	42	...	...	...	61	883	86	462	13	173	4	82	621	1,654	2,275	11,745	221
19. Gorbals, ...	...	...	38	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	118	5	...	...	57	7	18	36	...	...	...	42	342	55	262	4	65	6	45	340	763	1,103	5,457	20
20. Kingston, ...	1	...	34	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	135	10	4	3	38	4	10	29	...	...	...	39	360	41	420	2	138	6	58	313	1,023	1,336	6,910	24
21. Govanhill, ...	...	...	52	1	3	...	3	2	...	...	204	18	2	2	135	10	10	42	...	...	...	21	433	34	230	4	226	5	49	473	1,013	1,486	6,058	48
22. Langside, ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	147	58	1	1	45	34	1	33	...	...	...	2	216	...	137	...	53	4	40	203	573	776	4,709	...
23. Pollokshields, ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	32	...	...	7	7	1	10	...	...	...	10	87	...	17	7	5	2	6	66	166	232	1,264	...
24. Kelvinside, ...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	39	...	...	15	14	6	6	...	...	...	13	42	1	20	...	9	...	13	68	149	217	1,678	8
25. Maryhill, ...	5	...	10	...	2	...	6	2	...	...	208	26	1	...	89	14	9	43	...	...	...	19	411	11	247	2	147	11	32	373	922	1,295	11,169	69
26. Kinning Park, ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	44	1	...	...	18	3	10	19	...	...	...	19	534	2	31	2	47	1	18	109	653	762	9,610	19
— Institutions, ...	1	...	29	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	128	2	3	1	54	2	69	2	...	...	...	151	17	28	...	78	...	13	4	559	28	587	573	...
— Harbour, ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	5	8	1	...	26	12	38	2,024	...
CITY, ...	26	...	546	20	16	...	86	22	...	...	4047	363	51	30	1634	212	387	702	1	...	...	972	9943	875	4,666	190	2143	217	970	9,051	19,072	28,123	162,757	1,151

* Mumps.

+ Suppurating bubo.

TABLE LIX.—GLASGOW.—CASES of INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED, showing the NUMBER TREATED in HOSPITAL for each MONTH of the YEAR 1909.

Months.	INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.																OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																	
	Feveris.								Scarlet Fever.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Diphtheria and Membranous Group.		Erysipelas.		Malarial Fever.		Beriberi.		Others.		Measles.		Whooping-cough.		Chickenpox.		Phthisis.		Tot. At.			
	Typhus.		Enteric.		Continued and Undefined.		Puerperal.		Hosp.		Home.		Hosp.		Home.		Hosp.		Home.		Hosp.		Home.		Hosp.		Home.		Hosp.				Home.	
Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.	Hosp.	Home.			
Jan.,	...	36	1	4	...	9	1	295	29	6	4	100	19	43	67	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	85	179	882	20	209	16	64	721	1,362
Feb.,	...	48	2	1	...	11	1	274	18	7	6	126	26	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	91	150	772	14	222	28	86	711	1,268
March,	1	...	53	2	1	...	8	4	322	31	9	4	126	19	27	61	...	...	...	...	...	21	216	196	1009	16	286	23	89	803	1,721
April,	...	...	51	1	1	...	7	2	284	20	8	2	119	10	38	54	...	...	...	...	...	49	326	112	712	25	251	27	98	722	1,476
May,	...	...	28	1	2	...	7	1	279	28	...	3	91	9	32	72	...	...	...	...	...	48	222	79	515	14	216	14	98	595	1,165
June,	...	...	14	2	1	...	10	1	315	14	1	5	94	18	33	43	...	...	...	...	...	45	259	39	315	25	246	19	97	596	1,000
July,	5	...	29	1	1	...	9	1	202	3	2	1	93	3	24	38	...	...	...	...	...	59	229	41	48	34	34	16	70	515	428
Aug.,	2	...	41	...	2	...	5	...	350	22	3	2	143	8	30	49	1	...	...	...	...	49	246	24	107	8	39	12	65	671	538
Sept.,	5	...	104	...	1	...	4	2	517	30	8	1	215	10	32	63	...	...	...	...	...	52	189	21	81	8	103	17	73	984	552
Oct.,	3	...	52	3	1	...	9	3	504	54	4	...	216	36	31	81	...	...	...	...	...	78	829	10	41	2	164	21	91	931	1,302
Nov.,	9	...	48	6	...	...	5	2	449	73	2	1	156	28	25	74	...	...	...	...	...	204	2,530	17	96	9	163	4	61	928	3,034
Dec.,	1	...	42	1	1	...	2	4	256	41	1	1	155	26	28	56	...	...	...	...	...	346	4,721	7	88	15	210	20	78	874	5,226
TOTAL,	26	...	546	20	16	...	86	22	4047	363	51	30	1634	212	387	702	1	...	1	3	...	972	9,943	875	4666	190	2143	217	970	9051	19,072			

TABLE LX.—GLASGOW, 1909.—DEATHS CERTIFIED AND OTHERWISE IN each MUNICIPAL WARD.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	DEATHS CERTIFIED AND OTHERWISE.						DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS.				LEGITIMATE.				ILLEGITIMATE.			
	Certified.		Not Certified.		No Medical Attendance.		Dispensary.		Under 1 year.		Under 1 year.		Under 1 year.		Under 1 year.		Under 1 year.	
	5 yrs. & up.		5 yrs. & up.		5 yrs. & up.		5 yrs. & up.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
	Under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & up.	Under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & up.	Under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & up.	Under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & up.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 yrs.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 yrs.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 yrs.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 yrs.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 yrs.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	443	494	2	3	10	...	1	...	242	231	214	212	219	208	206	204	23	8
2. Calton, ...	270	444	19	10	3	1	...	...	155	134	137	136	130	114	130	130	25	7
3. Mile-end, ...	393	462	8	5	2	...	1	...	223	213	181	180	202	195	171	170	21	10
4. Whitevale, ...	252	360	5	2	3	...	...	...	152	146	108	106	139	133	101	99	13	7
5. Dennistoun, ...	159	338	1	1	2	...	1	...	110	106	53	53	105	101	50	50	5	3
6. Springburn, ...	347	394	...	2	3	...	3	...	203	197	150	150	187	183	144	144	16	6
7. Cowfairs, ...	192	254	2	1	4	2	1	...	101	94	98	98	84	80	94	94	17	4
8. Townhead, ...	269	385	2	2	6	1	...	...	155	147	122	122	139	132	114	114	16	8
9. Blackfriars, ...	173	258	5	4	3	...	3	...	107	96	77	77	87	79	72	72	20	5
10. Exchange, ...	18	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	1	1
11. Blythwood, ...	4	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	...
12. Broomielaw, ...	58	88	1	2	...	...	1	...	30	29	30	29	26	25	26	26	4	4
13. Anderston, ...	225	327	...	2	2	...	1	...	138	136	90	89	127	125	88	87	11	2
14. Sandyford, ...	155	289	...	1	2	...	...	...	83	81	74	74	73	72	70	70	10	4
15. Park, ...	39	223	...	4	1	...	...	...	28	27	12	12	22	21	10	10	6	2
16. Cowcaddens, ...	357	422	5	5	32	7	9	1	197	152	208	207	162	126	194	193	35	14
17. Woodside, ...	252	408	5	6	9	6	5	...	146	132	125	120	128	115	117	114	18	8
18. Hutchesontown, ...	401	434	3	3	11	...	3	...	204	189	214	212	176	164	207	205	28	7
19. Gorbals, ...	223	380	5	6	4	...	3	...	124	116	111	107	109	104	106	102	15	5
20. Kingston, ...	226	384	2	5	10	...	3	2	142	127	99	99	123	108	96	96	19	3
21. Govanhill, ...	231	303	2	2	2	1	...	...	133	130	102	101	125	122	100	99	8	2
22. Langside, ...	73	324	...	...	...	1	...	...	45	45	28	28	39	39	28	28	6	...
23. Pollokshields, ...	15	162	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	13	2	2	13	13	2	2	...	...
24. Kelvinside, ...	17	166	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	11	6	6	11	11	6	6	...	...
25. Maryhill, ...	238	326	3	5	4	1	...	...	153	147	92	91	145	140	87	86	8	5
26. Kinning Park, ...	128	151	2	...	2	...	1	...	63	58	70	70	54	50	66	66	9	4
— Institutions and Harbour, ...	85	943	2	20	3	1	...	...	52	48	38	37	24	20	22	21	28	16
CITY, ...	5,245	8,774	75	97	118	21	36	3	3,022	2,816	2,452	2,429	2,659	2,489	2,317	2,298	363	131

TABLE LXI.—GLASGOW, 1909.—DEATHS in FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in each MUNICIPAL WARD.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.					Under 1 Year.		1 and under 5 Years.		5 Years and over.	TOTAL.
					Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.		
1. Dalmarnock,					114	10	168	6	450	748
2. Calton,					51	4	92	1	343	491
3. Mile-end,					100	4	129	7	394	634
4. Whitevale,					64	...	74	2	304	444
5. Dennistoun,					41	...	38	...	256	335
6. Springburn,					102	2	118	1	330	553
7. Cowlairs,					44	1	76	...	221	342
8. Townhead,					67	3	88	5	334	497
9. Blackfriars,					29	2	42	1	194	268
10. Exchange,					3	...	5	...	14	22
11. Blythswood, ... ..					...	...	2	...	21	23
12. Broomielaw,					8	1	14	2	56	81
13. Anderston,					59	3	63	2	260	387
14. Sandyford,					34	1	53	...	205	293
15. Park,					5	...	8	...	91	104
16. Cowcaddens,					68	4	143	5	355	575
17. Woodside,					45	2	93	2	333	475
18. Hutchesontown,					85	7	158	6	368	624
19. Gorbals,					49	...	70	1	271	391
20. Kingston,					51	4	74	1	301	431
21. Govanhill,					49	...	77	...	236	362
22. Langside,					9	...	16	...	80	105
23. Pollokshields,					5	...	1	...	69	75
24. Kelvinside,					1	...	2	...	31	34
25. Maryhill,					53	1	70	3	248	375
26. Kinning Park,					29	...	56	2	122	209
— Institutions and Harbour, ...					3	...	2	2	371	378
CITY,					1,168	49	1,732	49	6,258	9,256

TABLE LXII.—SHOWING HOSPITAL BED ACCOMMODATION for INFECTIOUS DISEASES in GLASGOW since 1865.

YEAR.	PARISH.			Glasgow Royal Infirmary.	LOCAL AUTHORITY.				Total Beds.	Population in Thousands.	Beds per Thousand.
	City.	Barony.	Govan.		Parliamentary Road.	Belvidere Fever.	Belvidere Small-pox.	Ruchill.			
1865	100	120	54	200	136	...	...	...	610	428	1·4
1866	100	120	54	175	136	...	...	...	585	438	1·3
1867	...	120	54	100	136	...	...	...	410	446	0·9
1869	...	120	54	135	136	...	...	...	445	464	1·0
1870	...	120	54	100	250	250	...	...	774	471	1·7
1872	...	120	...	100	250	250	...	...	720	495	1·4
1875	100	250	250	...	...	600	500	1·2
1876	250	250	...	...	500	502	1·0
1878	120	250	150	...	520	507	1·0
1880	120	250	150	...	520	510	1·0
1881	120	370	150	...	640	512	1·2
1882	120	220	150	...	490	518	1·0
1887	120	390	150	...	660	545	1·2
1893	200	390	150	...	740	678	1·1
1900	200	390	150	440	1,180	744	1·6
1901	200	390	220	440	1,250	764	1·6
1906	390	220	440	1,050	836	1·3
1910	390	220	542	1,152	884	1·3

TABLE LXIII.—GLASGOW, 1909.—ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AND RESULTS OF VISITS, IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD.

MUNICIPAL WARD.	Total Number of Notifications.	Dr. at Home.	Dr. in Institution.	Maternity Nurso.	Others.	Total Cards issued.	Total Cards returned.	Full Information.	Dr. found in attendance.	Duplicates.	Wrong Address.	Others.
1. Dalmarnock, ...	1,887	578	90	230	989	1,309	1,306	1,251	9	1	16	29
2. Calton, ...	1,098	262	52	304	480	836	843	781	11	1	7	43
3. Mile-end, ...	1,753	570	75	285	823	1,183	1,188	1,135	15	2	13	23
4. Whitevale, ...	1,074	344	70	247	413	730	732	688	14	3	14	13
5. Dennistoun, ...	1,117	758	119	70	170	359	360	222	21	...	3	114
6. Springburn, ...	1,882	824	81	262	715	1,058	1,062	908	26	1	9	118
7. Cowlares, ...	934	370	17	80	467	564	554	503	19	1	7	24
8. Townhead, ...	1,118	432	55	350	281	686	685	607	17	3	13	45
9. Blackfriars, ...	661	108	51	320	182	553	549	504	6	6	1	32
10. Exchange, ...	31	11	5	10	5	20	20	17	...	...	1	2
11. Blythswood, ...	34	21	3	5	5	13	13	9	...	...	...	4
12. Broomielaw, ...	189	33	11	89	56	156	156	149	...	...	1	6
13. Anderston, ...	924	367	25	291	241	557	552	525	6	2	1	18
14. Sandyford, ...	581	199	14	245	123	382	381	365	8	2	1	5
15. Park, ...	293	173	55	8	57	120	119	94	9	1	...	15
16. Cowcaddens, ...	1,091	186	43	361	501	905	902	830	12	7	18	35
17. Woodside, ...	1,252	565	109	149	429	687	692	544	14	...	12	122
18. Hutchesontown, ...	1,501	444	50	259	748	1,057	1,030	809	58	3	18	142
19. Gorbals, ...	881	303	24	161	393	578	575	473	18	...	12	72
20. Kingston, ...	953	332	41	126	454	621	621	558	12	2	6	43
21. Govanhill, ...	1,173	732	13	55	373	441	439	256	40	1	4	138
22. Langside, ...	854	765	6	1	82	89	89	5	1	...	3	80
23. Pollokshields, ...	163	133	1	...	29	30	29	10	...	...	...	19
24. Kelvinside, ...	270	233	7	...	30	37	36	7	...	...	...	29
25. Maryhill, ...	1,365	698	25	33	609	667	673	547	46	...	9	71
26. Kinning Park, ...	461	140	10	66	245	321	319	293	17	1	2	6
CITY, ...	23,540	9,581	1,052	4,007	8,900	13,959	13,925	12,090	379	37	171	1,248

TABLE LXIV.—GLASGOW, 1909.—ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AND RESULTS OF VISITS, IN EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Total Number of Notifications.	Dr. at Home.	Dr. in Institution.	Maternity Nurse.	Others.	Total Cards issued.	Total Cards returned.	Full Information.	Dr. found in attendance.	Duplicates.	Wrong Address.	Others.
January,	1,734	615	73	369	677	1,119	1,114	944	25	7	19	119
February,	1,784	675	83	322	704	1,109	1,064	925	28	5	15	91
March,	2,377	1,036	104	350	887	1,341	1,272	1,082	35	8	16	131
April,	2,209	930	88	357	834	1,279	1,296	1,129	27	1	24	115
May,	2,097	891	90	353	763	1,206	1,241	1,089	40	5	18	89
June,	2,049	841	60	346	802	1,208	1,125	948	40	1	20	116
July,	2,018	808	103	338	769	1,210	1,167	998	42	2	11	114
August,	1,929	764	104	380	681	1,165	1,274	1,131	24	3	12	104
September,	1,891	800	100	279	712	1,091	1,078	944	31	1	11	91
October,	1,754	735	83	271	665	1,019	1,111	974	22	2	9	104
November,	1,824	729	87	314	694	1,095	1,032	912	36	1	10	73
December,	1,874	757	77	328	712	1,117	1,151	1,014	29	1	6	101
TOTAL,	23,540	9,581	1,052	4,007	8,900	13,959	13,925	12,090	379	37	171	1,248

TABLE LXV.—CITY of GLASGOW FEVER and SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.—NUMBER, AVERAGE RESIDENCE, and COST of TREATMENT OF PATIENTS from 1883-84.

Year.	PATIENTS.			Total Ordinary Expenditure.	Average Daily Cost per Patient.	Average Cost of Treatment per Patient.	Average Cost of Bed per Year.
	Total under Treat-ment.	Average Daily Number in Hospi-tals.	Average Resi-dence in Days.				
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883-84	3,200	338	41·7	15,772 0 0	0 2 6·6	5 6 4·0	46 10 9·0
1884-85	3,828	355	38·1	19,754 6 7	0 2 11·0	5 11 1·5	53 4 7·0
1885-86	2,154	215	40·3	15,550 6 6	0 3 11·5	7 19 6·2	72 4 9·5
1886-87	2,993	332	43·3	16,504 3 5	0 2 8·7	5 17 11·9	49 14 7·5
1887-88	3,056	327	42·5	17,768 17 10	0 2 11·6	6 6 1·0	54 5 9·6
1888-89	3,459	357	41·7	18,171 15 6	0 2 9·5	5 16 4·9	50 18 11·5
1889-90	3,582	361	36·8	17,899 7 3	0 2 8·6	4 19 11·7	49 11 7·0
1890-91	4,286	460	39·2	21,092 15 11	0 2 6·1	4 18 5·9	45 17 0·7
1891-92	4,850	491	37·1	26,808 9 7	0 2 11·8	5 10 8·2	54 11 10·8
1892-93	6,749	699	37·8	36,263 18 8	0 2 10·1	5 7 5·4	51 17 6·1
1893-94	5,528	624	41·2	34,551 14 3	0 3 0·5	6 5 2·6	55 9 3·5
1894-95	5,482	644	42·9	34,039 19 0	0 2 10·8	6 4 2·2	52 17 3·4
1895-96	5,127	651	46·5	34,892 12 8	0 2 11·1	6 16 1·5	53 11 5·6
1896-97	5,468	627	41·9	34,224 14 9	0 2 11·9	6 5 2·5	54 11 0·5
1897-98	5,687	709	45·5	36,972 18 10	0 2 10·3	6 10 0·3	52 3 5·7
1898-99	5,956	833	45·3	39,261 9 2	0 2 7·0	5 16 11·8	47 2 7·3
1899- 1900 }	6,663	923	44·8	42,020 9 11	0 2 5·9	5 11 10·0	45 10 8·2
1900-01	8,888	1,031	42·3	69,015 8 6	0 3 8·0	7 15 1·9	66 18 9·8
1901-02	6,990	772	40·3	64,265 12 10	0 4 6·7	9 3 10·6	83 5 0·1
1902-03	4,882	592	44·3	53,185 12 10	0 4 11·1	10 17 10·6	89 17 2·8
1903-04	6,799	720	38·8	55,961 2 10	0 4 3·0	8 4 9·6	77 14 7·0
1904-05	5,484	576	36·3	52,558 11 4	0 5 0·0	9 1 5·0	91 5 0·0
1905-06	5,902	620	38·3	52,052 12 7	0 4 7·2	8 16 2·2	83 19 0·0
1906-07	6,803	766	41·1	54,325 19 6	0 3 10·6	7 19 8·5	70 18 4·0
1907-08	9,087	942	40·6	62,659 4 7	0 3 7·6	7 7 7·0	66 10 4·9
1908-09	8,558	1,019	47·9	67,905 6 2	0 3 7·8	8 15 2·0	66 12 10·3
1909-10	10,497	1,243	48·2	77,751 19 6	0 3 5·1	8 5 2·0	62 15 6·0

N.B.—The above calculations of cost do not include interest on capital expended in erecting Hospitals.

TABLE LXVI.—CITY of GLASGOW FEVER and SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT showing PATIENTS CLASSIFIED as to DISEASE, AVERAGE RESIDENCE, and AVERAGE Cost per PATIENT for each YEAR from 1883-84.

Year.	SCARLET FEVER.			ENTERIC FEVER.			WHOOPING-COUGH.			TYPHUS.			MEASLES.			OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.*			SMALLPOX.			ALL OTHER DISEASES.†		
	Average Resi- dence (Days).	Average Cost per Patient.	£ s. d.	Average Resi- dence (Days).	Average Cost per Patient.	£ s. d.	Average Resi- dence (Days).	Average Cost per Patient.	£ s. d.	Average Resi- dence (Days).	Average Cost per Patient.	£ s. d.	Average Resi- dence (Days).	Average Cost per Patient.	£ s. d.	Average Resi- dence (Days).	Average Cost per Patient.	£ s. d.	Average Resi- dence (Days).	Average Cost per Patient.	£ s. d.	Average Resi- dence (Days).	Average Cost per Patient.	
1883-84	51·7	6 11 10·0		44·4	5 13 2·6		58·9	7 10 2·3		35·8	4 11 3·5		34·8	4 8 8·9		...	...		27·5	3 10 1·5		26·4	3 7 3·8
1884-85	50·2	7 6 5·0		45·1	6 11 6·5		44·4	6 9 6·0		35·2	5 2 8·0		30·6	4 9 3·0		...	...		19·2	2 16 0·0		22·0	3 4 2·0
1885-86	54·7	10 16 6·2		46·6	9 4 5·5		36·2	7 3 3·5		31·5	6 4 8·2		26·2	5 3 8·5		24·7	9·2		24·1	4 15 4·7		21·8	4 6 3·5	
1886-87	56·1	7 12 10·5		48·7	6 12 8·5		44·3	6 0 8·6		31·3	4 5 3·5		29·5	4 0 4·6		26·5	2·5		...	...		26·2	3 11 4·7
1887-88	55·2	8 3 9·1		50·3	7 9 2·7		42·1	6 4 10·7		33·2	4 18 5·9		22·2	3 5 10·3		29·0	4 6 0·4		16·5	2 8 11·4		21·3	3 3 2·3	
1888-89	56·7	7 18 3·4		52·5	7 6 6·7		50·1	6 19 10·3		34·2	4 15 5·7		26·6	3 14 3·1		28·3	3 19 0·0		18·5	2 11 7·7		23·9	3 6 8·6	
1889-90	54·4	7 7 9·4		50·2	6 16 4·5		53·0	7 3 11·8		34·9	4 14 9·7		30·6	4 3 1·6		21·4	2 18 1·6		24·0	3 5 2·4		22·5	3 1 1·5	
1890-91	54·3	6 16 5·1		49·0	6 3 1·3		40·3	5 1 3·0		32·4	4 1 4·9		25·4	3 3 9·8		25·2	3 3 3·8		24·0	3 0 3·6		25·4	3 3 9·8	
1891-92	53·7	8 0 2·5		49·3	7 7 0·9		43·8	6 10 10·0		31·3	4 13 4·5		26·2	3 18 2·0		22·9	3 8 3·8		38·0	5 13 4·4		20·8	3 2 0·6	
1892-93	50·6	7 3 10·0		49·1	6 19 6·8		42·6	6 1 1·1		32·8	4 13 2·8		26·1	3 14 2·3		20·0	2 16 10·2		30·0	4 5 3·3		20·2	2 17 5·0	
1893-94	52·7	8 0 2·0		52·5	7 19 6·7		51·0	7 15 0·0		34·8	5 5 9·2		27·7	4 4 2·2		22·4	3 8 0·9		42·2	6 8 3·0		23·1	3 10 2·5	
1894-95	57·4	8 6 3·2		51·8	7 10 0·6		61·0	8 16 8·4		34·8	5 0 9·6		27·7	4 0 2·8		26·2	3 15 10·7		30·4	4 8 0·7		27·1	3 18 6·0	
1895-96	57·7	8 8 11·0		57·2	8 7 5·4		54·1	7 18 4·5		33·1	4 16 10·8		29·2	4 5 5·8		31·2	4 11 4·1		30·1	4 8 1·4		29·4	4 6 0·8	
1896-97	58·1	8 13 8·0		55·3	8 5 3·6		53·5	7 19 11·0		28·8	4 6 1·1		29·3	4 7 7·0		32·6	4 17 5·4		31·5	4 14 1·9		28·1	4 3 11·9	
1897-98	59·9	8 11 2·9		54·7	7 16 4·5		58·1	8 6 1·2		43·1	6 3 2·6		29·2	4 3 5·7		36·3	5 3 9·3		31·0	4 8 7·5		31·3	4 9 5·8	
1898-99	58·7	7 11 7·1		55·4	7 3 0·8		54·9	7 1 9·3		35·7	4 12 2·3		29·6	3 16 5·3		33·8	4 7 3·5		...	...		29·6	3 16 5·3
1899- 1900 }	59·3	7 7 11·4		55·7	6 18 11·7		54·4	6 15 8·7		33·4	4 3 4·0		27·8	3 9 5·3		34·9	4 7 0·9		22·6	2 16 4·6		28·6	3 11 4·3	
1900-01	58·7	10 15 3·7		56·7	10 7 11·7		51·1	19 7 5·2		33·2	6 1 9·3		26·0	4 15 4·4		38·7	7 1 11·4		28·1	5 3 0·9		30·0	5 10 0·5	
1901-02	53·5	12 4 0·6		53·8	12 5 5·0		58·9	3 8 8·2		30·4	6 18 8·1		30·5	6 19 1·6		35·2	8 0 6·9		30·4	6 18 8·1		32·8	7 9 7·5	
1902-03	57·9	14 5 1·3		51·6	12 14 1·0		60·8	14 19 4·7		44·0	10 16 8·0		31·6	7 15 7·2		35·5	8 14 9·7		26·1	6 8 6·3		31·4	7 14 7·4	
1903-04	55·9	11 17 5·2		56·3	11 19 1·6		49·2	10 8 11·7		33·9	7 3 11·9		27·8	5 18 1·0		33·7	7 3 1·7		29·6	6 5 8·7		27·9	5 18 6·1	
1904-05	54·3	13 11 5·0		57·3	14 6 5·0		43·4	10 17 0·0		32·0	8 0 0·0		27·0	6 15 0·0		34·5	8 12 5·0		27·3	6 16 5·0		29·2	7 6 0·0	
1905-06	53·9	12 17 11·3		57·6	13 14 11·5		44·7	10 5 7·4		38·4	8 16 7·7		34·0	7 16 4·8		29·3	6 14 9·4		60·6	13 18 9·1		30·1	6 18 5·5	
1906-07	50·7	9 16 10·7		49·8	9 13 8·0		47·5	9 4 8·8		80·5	15 12 9·7		27·3	5 6 0·3		43·3	8 8 0·7		74·5	14 9 5·9		13·3	2 11 7·7	
1907-08	56·2	10 4 5·0		55·7	10 2 6·1		49·4	8 19 8·6		25·9	4 13 11·6		30·9	5 12 3·0		37·3	6 15 7·5		35·0	6 7 2·7		25·8	4 13 9·8	
1908-09	55·3	10 2 0·6		53·9	9 16 9·9		52·8	9 12 11·4		35·7	6 10 2·6		35·2	6 8 5·6		37·9	6 18 6·1		29·0	5 5 10·8		28·7	5 4 7·4	
1909-10	59·3	10 3 3·8		56·4	9 13 4·5		67·5	11 11 6·3		51·8	8 17 7·4		31·0	5 6 2·6		42·4	7 5 3·1		...	...		26·4	4 10 5·0

* Includes Erysipelas, Diphtheria, Chickenpox, and Puerperal Fever; prior to 1885-86 these are included in "Other Diseases." † Includes Nursing Mothers, besides persons sent in by mistaken Diagnosis.
N.B.—The above Calculations do not include Interest on Capital expended in erecting Hospitals.

TABLE LXVII.

City of Glasgow Fever and Smallpox Hospitals.

RETURN BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH Shewing Number, Average Residence, and Cost of Treatment of Patients, 1909-1910.

ORDINARY NETT EXPENDITURE, as per Treasurer's Statement * :—

Fever Hospital, Belvidere,	£39,294 7 7
Smallpox Hospital, Belvidere,	1,070 15 7
Fever Hospital, Ruchill,	37,386 16 4
	<u>£77,751 19 6</u>

* The Ordinary Expenditure on all the Hospitals has been thrown together. There is a certain amount of community in the Expenditure which could not be unravelled without trouble quite out of proportion to any result.

Average daily number of Patients in Fever Hospital, Belvidere, ...	644
Average daily number of Patients in Smallpox Hospital, Belvidere, ...	21
Average daily number of Patients in Fever Hospital, Ruchill, ...	578
Average daily number of Patients in Hospitals,	<u>1,243</u>

	FEVER HOSPITAL.	BELVIDERE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.	RUCHILL HOSPITAL.	TOTAL.
Patients remaining at 31st May, 1909,	540	23	522	1,085
Patients admitted during 1909-1910,	4,789	176	4,447	9,412
Total under Treatment, 1909-1910,	<u>5,329</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>4,969</u>	<u>10,497</u>
Patients dismissed during 1909-1910,	4,804	175	4,489	9,468
Patients remaining at 31st May, 1910,	<u>525</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>1,029</u>

Average Residence of Patients dismissed, 48·19 days.

Average Daily Expenditure,	£213 0 5
Average Daily Cost per Patient,	0 3 5·13
Average Cost of Treatment per Patient,	8 5 2·05
Average Cost of Bed per Year,	62 15 6·43

STATEMENT SHEWING PATIENTS CLASSIFIED AS TO DISEASE, AVERAGE RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISMISSED, AND AVERAGE COST AT THE DAILY RATE GIVEN ABOVE—

DISEASE.	NO. DISMISSED.	AVERAGE RESIDENCE.	AVERAGE COST.
Scarlet Fever,	3,836	59·32 days.	£10 3 3·83
Enteric Fever,	472	56·42 „	9 13 4·55
Whooping-cough,	501	67·55 „	11 11 6·33
Typhus Fever,	33	51·82 „	8 17 7·36
Measles,	2,075	30·99 „	5 6 2·62
Other Infectious Diseases,*	2,173	42·38 „	7 5 3·09
Smallpox, ... ..	...	... „	...
All other Diseases,†	372	26·38 „	4 10 5·01
All Cases,	<u>9,462</u>		

* Includes Erysipelas, Diphtheria, Chickenpox, Puerperal and Cerebro-Spinal Fevers.

† Includes Nursing Mothers, besides Persons sent in by mistaken diagnosis.

The above calculations of cost do not include Interest on Capital expended in erecting Hospitals.

A. K. CHALMERS.